PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
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No. 54,053.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday 2-30 P.M. 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
23rd Mar.	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
6th Apr.	MACEDONIA	10512	....	....
13th „	CHINA	7912	....	....
20th „	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th „	EGYPT	7912	....	....
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th „	ARABIA	7903	....	....
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
25th „	PERSIA	7951	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals ailing at Ports en route

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st December, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

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SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May „
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	13th June „
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July „
DUMBEA	5,684	Boyer	8th Aug „
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA	4,142	Sellier	30th Mar. 1907.
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. „
DUMBEA	5,645	Boyer	25th May „

For further Particulars apply to

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
SEMIRAMIS	3981	E. Winterhalter	22nd March,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F Mosca	16th April,
KOERBER	5301	A Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June,
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st July,
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st Aug.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
* † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
* † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
* PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliatto	25th May.
* TRIESTE	5095	D. Mistrorigo	24th June.
* F. FERDINAND.	6046	C. Matcovich	2nd Aug.

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
FRANZ FERDINAND	6046	C. Matcovich	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

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Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co

Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 25th Mar.	11 a. m.	P. D. & C. *
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 21st Mar.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 22nd Mar.	7 a. m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on MONDAY, 25th Mar., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 21st Mar., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SIRDHANA," 5,729 tons, on or about 30th March.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, sailing on or about 25th March calling at Porebunder, Zanzibar, Mombassa and Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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18th *March*, 1907.

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REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,
The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th Mar.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	16th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	19th June.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	9th July.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5,091	24th „
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R	5124	11th Aug.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	27th „
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	16th Sept.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6300	6th Oct.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	Sailing about
ASIA	5,611	J. Shanklin	5th May 1907.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above. All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

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(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
* SOMALI	2655	Birch	22nd Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast Ports, and DURBAN.

* Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

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Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 8TH MARCH, 1907.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori.	......	26th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	...	T. Tibbols	30th Mar	10th April
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apr	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

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Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

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ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,380,600
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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Shewing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 3	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 18	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

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CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

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The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Acting Agent.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo.	Manilla.	Kobe.
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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS LONDON.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON,
BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	„	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	„	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	„	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	„	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London	Shanghai	Tiehling	KOBE
Lyons	Hongkong	Changchun	Osaka
New York	Hankow	Antung-Hsien	Tokyo
San Francisco	Tientsin	Ryojun (Port Arthur)	Nagasaki
Honolulu (Hawaii)	Peking	Fengtien	Bombay
	Newchwang	Liaoyang	
	Chefoo	Dairen (Dalny)	

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Albert Buildings, *Manager*
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing recuperative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word 'THERAPION' appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

SUFFERED YEARS WITH ECZEMA

Caused a Loss of over £300 in Wages in Ten Years—Limb Raw as a Piece of Beef—Scalp also Affected—Doctors and Hospitals did no Good.

A TRIPLE CURE BY THE CUTICURA REMEDIES

"My eczema has been ten years' standing and it has cost me over £300 in loss of wages. I am a carpenter and joiner by trade. I have been under doctors, and I also attended the skin hospital, but none of them did me any good. When I was at Horley I purchased some of the Cuticura Remedies, and I was working about all the day, not giving my leg a chance, but after purchasing 12 sets of the Cuticura Remedies they cured the eczema in my limb. I also had spots on the scalp, but they are all gone now. I have had these sore pimples 50 years. My scalp is now all clean. My eczema was on the right limb from the ankle upwards, which was as raw as a piece of beef. I shall recommend the Cuticura Remedies to all I see afflicted with eczema. Publish this statement for all the world, and let any one write to me and I will reply.

"I also purchased three vials of Cuticura Pills for my wife and they have done her a lot of good. Before taking them she dared hardly to eat anything on account of the pain afterwards; now she can eat anything and plenty of it. She is getting quite fat now and is quite a different woman. I was first advised to try the Cuticura Remedies from a man who lives at Redhill whose father was cured of a bad eczema on the head. No doctors nor hospitals could cure it. After a few applications the whole crust of the head came off and left him a healthy scalp. This man's age was over seventy years. Although I am cured of eczema I shall always have some by me, and use the Cuticura Pills now and then, for I find the Pills keep my head very clear and my appetite good. Chas. Gambrill, 166 High St., Ramsgate, England, March 7, and April 17, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. Mailed Free, "A Book on the Skin and Scalp."

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO, per "HANSA" Line Steamer "MARIENFELS," from NEW YORK, are hereby informed of the arrival of the Steamer, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the Carnac Bunder, from Messrs. Rahimtoola Sunderjee & Co., against payment of all landing charges.

The Company's SURVEYOR will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be preferred to the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Surveys will be granted on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

Unless Consignees of CARGO IN BAGS prefer their Claims for Damage or Shortage within seven days after the discharge of their respective goods, no survey will be granted.

GLADE & Co.,
Agents, Hansa Line of Steamers.

BOMBAY, 18th March, 1907.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY'S s. s. "BARBARIGO" from FIUME, and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED to take IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 14 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain HARDCASTLE, will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the landing shed.

APPLICATION for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

SOCIETA COLONIALE ITALIANA.
AGENTS: VENICE STEAM NAVIGATION COY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE.

THE above BANK will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 21st Instant, being a Public Holiday, under the Negotiable-Instrument Act of 1881.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

NOTICE.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 19th to the 26th instant, both dates inclusive.

By order of the Board,
HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Ag. Manager.

Bombay, 18th March, 1907.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the exclusive privilege of the Manufacture in the Government Central Distillery at Bangalore, of Arrack and other Country spirits and supply for the territories of Mysore and the Civil & Military Station of Bangalore, for a period of three years from 1st July, 1907, to 30th June, 1910.

2. Every tender should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 5,000 and should reach the Undersigned on or before noon of WEDNESDAY the 3rd April, 1907.

3. For conditions and further particulars, see Notification No. Fl. 6501-S.R. 58-06, dated 28th February 1907 in the Mysore Gazette.

P. N. PURNAIYA,
Excise Commissioner in Mysore.

Office of the Excise Commissioner in Mysore, Dated, Bangalore, 11th March, 1907.

THE INDO-CHINA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the NINETEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indo-China Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Company's Registered Office, Oriental Building, Hornby Road, Fort, on WEDNESDAY the 27th day of March 1907, at 4 P. M. (S. T.), for the following purposes:—

1st—To adopt the Directors' Report and Statements of Account made up to 31st December 1906.

2nd—To declare a Dividend.

3rd—To elect Directors in place of those who retire.

4th—To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.

And Notice is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 27th March to 9th April, 1907, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
ALLANA MUNJEE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH, 1907.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE FIRST TOURNAMENT for EUROPEAN AMATEURS only will commence on SATURDAY, March 16th, at 9 P.M., and will continue every night (except Sundays) until the Tournament is completed. Full particulars of the starts, etc., can be seen at the Billiard Room.

FREDERICK BRIDGER,
Tournament Manager.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY AUTHORIZED Messrs. HARRY TESSMANN & MAX ROMMEL, each SEPARATELY TO SIGN our FIRM, per PROCURATION.

A. BLASCHECK & Co.

BOMBAY, 18TH MARCH, 1907.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

MR. B. BOROOAH, Calcutta, having lately secured the leases of several good Sal Forests, wants respectable and substantial people to take up Contracts for manufacturing Railway Sleepers, etc.

Only BONA FIDE and substantial Contractors need apply.

For particulars please address—

B. BOROOAH & Co.,
8, Hare Street, Calcutta.

GENERAL

FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... 48 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID .... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 300, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
12, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

AYRCLIFF HIGH SCHOOL, SIMLA.

THIS GIRLS' SCHOOL has held the FIRST PLACE IN THE PUNJAB since 1900, and won THIRTY-EIGHT SCHOLARSHIPS since that date.

Principal Miss BIRRELL, Assisted by an English Staff, and a Trained Nurse from St. Bartholomew's.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Isaac Pitman & Sons (from England). Nurses are enrolled every day.

AMUSEMENTS.

FITZGERALD BROS.

HUGE COMBINED LONDON AND AMERICAN CIRCUS.

GRAND OPENING NIGHT, TO-MORROW.

THE MONARCHS OF CIRCUSDOM.

BIGGEST SPREAD OF CANVAS IN THE EAST!

BIGGEST ACTS!!

BIGGEST COMPANY!!!

MATINEES, SATURDAYS AND WEDNESDAYS.

PRICES.

Boxes	Rs. 24 0	Stalls	Rs. 2 0
Box-seats	„ 4 0	Gallery	„ 1 0
Dress Circle	„ 3 0	Native Gallery	0 8

CHARLEY WHITE, *General Manager*. FITZGERALD BROS, *Sole Proprietors*.

S. CLINTON HIGHETT,
Advance Representative.

ELYSIUM RINK.

LAST 9 DAYS OF SKATING SESSIONS.

ADMISSION ONE RUPEE, INCLUDING USE OF SKATES. AT 6 & 9-30 EACH EVENING.

GREEN'S APOLLO BUNDER RESTAURANT.

THE NEW MANAGEMENT begs to inform their patrons that they have received from Home, Salmon, Soles, Pheasents, English Beef, and other delicacies.

BEYNON'S

ONE SOLUTION HAIR DYE

IN

BLACK AND BROWN SHADES,

Supersedes all other Dyes.
Compact and easy to use.
Results Indisputable.
Rs. 1-8 per Bottle.

BEYNON & CO.,

THE UP-TO-DATE CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES:—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
„ —Samsett Street, Bombay.
„ —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

THE NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL, OOTACAMUND.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE LADIES OF THE "FRANCISCAINES MISSIONNAIRES DE MARIE."

THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.

Instruction in Singing, Musical Drill, and Needlework, both Fancy and Plain, is given to all Classes.

A Special Class for Children of Ladies, is also held for Reserved Class Boarders.

TERMS ON APPLICATION TO
THE LADY SUPERIOR,
The NAZARETH CONVENT HIGH SCHOOL,
OOTACAMUND, NILGHERRIES.

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.



THE MERMAID SERIES.

A New Edition Printed on India Paper.
Literal Reproduction of the Old Text.
Small Crown 8vo, each Volume containing about 500 pages, and an etched Frontispiece, in limp calf binding.

Price Rs. 3-1 each. Each price Rs. 3-1.

The best Plays of Christopher Marlowe. Edited with Critical Memoir and Notes, by Havelock Ellis; and containing a general Introduction to the Series by John Addington Symons.
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The Best Play of Ben Jonson. Vols. 1, 2 and 3. Edited with Introduction and Notes, by Brinsely Nicholson and C. H. Herford.
The Complete Plays of Richard Steele. Edited, with Introduction and Notes, by G. A. Aitken.
The Best Plays of George Chapman. Edited by William Lyon Phelps, Instructor of English Literature at Yale College.
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The Teachings of Zoroaster and the Philosophy of the Parsi Religion. From the Zend Avesta. Translated with Introduction by Dr. S. A. Kapadia, Lecturer, University College, London ... 1 12
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USE DICHROIC INK.

AGENTS,
THACKER & CO., LD.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TOMORROW, WEDNESDAY, the 20th inst, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 8, Queen's Road, opposite the Church Gate Station and next to the Connaught House, the very valuable artistic design made to order, household furniture, by Robert, Breslauer and others, such as blackwood telescopic dining table, large mirror door sideboard and dinnerwagons, chairs with arms and without arms, drawing-room centre screen, Chesterfield sofa, easy chairs, writing table, and fancy teapoy, marble top circular table, chiffoneers and cabinets, rich plush-lined drawing room suite, mahogany book cases, fancy gauge curtains, single and double bedsteads, mirror single and double almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash-hand tables, cheval glass, rich glass and porcelain-ware by Treacher, best silver plated-ware by Etkington, Reed and Barton, old China flower vases and jars, Jeypore Indian art curiosities, one ebonized solid brass bound grand cottage upright pianos by Rose & Co., American Organ, English fire-proof resisting safe with stand, Persian and Brussels carpets, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of Major C. G. Oldfield, proceeding to England.

The property of E. H. Coutts, Esq.

One Handsome strong victoria with bay horse and harness.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 19TH MARCH, 1907.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

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By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

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(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights.

By L.P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT. —WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
88 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are the best in the world.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

RETOUCHER, EUROPEAN or NATIVE, required by High Class Firm in the Punjab. Good salary to competent man. Address: No. 216, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

ON VIEW—MAJOR C. G. OLDFIELD'S Valuable Artistic Furniture, Upright Cottage Piano, English safe, Drawing-room suite, Cabinets, Plants, etc., at No. 8 Queen's Road, opposite Church Gate Station. Sale 20th Inst.

FOR SALE.—A BOAT LANDAU, in excellent Condition with Rubber Tyres, almost new. Apply to M. C. FERNANDES & Co., Coach Builders.

A LARGE well ventilated ROOM (furnished), in large Flat, centrally situated in the Fort, available for single European Gentleman. Room fitted with Electric Light and Fan, and has a separate bathroom.—Apply to No. 183, c/o this Paper.

FOR SALE.—An elegant second-hand English-built Vis-a-Vis or double seated Victoria, by Offord, London, thoroughly overhauled and renovated with best English materials, in perfect good order and sound condition. Quite as good as a brand new imported carriage. Apply to MESSRS. PRESS & Co., Fort Coach Factory, Medy Bay, Fort.

CYCLES.—Centaur, New Hudson, Royal Dover Cycles can be had from their Sole Agents—LAMINGTON CYCLE, No. 33, Churchgate Street.

PHAETONS and TONGAS, for WATHAR, PANCHGANI, MAHABLESHWAR.—Head Office Wai.—Apply to BAPOO SHERKAR.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest, and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings. Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye, By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

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The pioneer of African hunters—Rhinoceros shooting in the Transvaal—Harris, stalking three lionesses is almost run over by an infuriated wounded rhinoceros—Lions in broad daylight within a hundred yards of camp—Elephants ranging in herds over the site of Pretoria—Harris's determined pursuit of a wounded giraffe.

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Snatching its prey from a crocodile—Horrors of Zululand after native warfare—Twelve miles of decomposing bodies by the Tugela—Cetewayo as king—Hunted by a buffalo—Knocked down by a lion—After misadventure, shoots a giraffe—"Offered half a farm, 3,000 acres, for a plough"—Boer shooting matches—Elephant tracking in dense bush—Eight elephants in half an hour—Chased by a lion.

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [18TH MARCH, 1907.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
1 Box Gold Coins / Rupees	Rs 8,3 1 / 93	Marseilles	Caledonia	N Foo'chand
1 Bundle Sovereigns / Gold Coins / Rupees	18 / 3,480 / 2,250	Jeddah	Naseri	E Hessam

COTTON.

Market Report:—

We give below a table showing the receipts and stock at U S. Ports, also "visible supply" and "into sight" as advised this week. Compared with the figures for same, on the same date, in the two previous years:—

Season.	Receipt at U. S. Ports.	Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports.	Visible Supply.	Into Sight.
1906/07	8,646,000	1,024,000	4,670,000	11,590,000
1905/06	4,481,000	781,000	3,920,000	9,030,000
1904/05	7,450,000	631,000	3,430,000	10,140,000

The market opened steady with good Broach quoted Rs. 246 for the settlement. In the absence of Delivery Orders for good Broach the price has kept very steady all day, and at the close the rate has further advanced Re. 1 per candy. Rates for other contracts for this months' delivery are also steady, notwithstanding the weaker telegrams from Home. A fairly large business is reported in Spot Cotton at Colaba Exporters being the Chief buyers, and some business has also been done in fine Broach for April delivery.

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	254/5	Mar.
Good M. G. Broach...	247	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	220	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon...	207/8	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	200/1	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	201	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	188	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	179	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	185	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	175	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	154/55	"
Good Westerns	230/31	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar... ...	244/45	"

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug
5·69	5·69	5·69	5·69	5·69
+01	+01	+01	+01	+02
Aug.-Sept.	**Sept.-Oct.**	**Oct.-Nov.**		**Nov.-Dec.**
5·66	5·65	5·62		5·61
+01	+01	+01		+01

FREIGHTS.

The market is steady and unchanged at previous rates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed:—

The market is easier and prices are 1 to 2 annas lower.

Ready ... Rs. 7 7 0 to Rs. 7 8 0
Apl-May ... " 7 12 0

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore April May Rs. 7 8 0
Yellow Cawnpore April-May " 8 6 0
" Gugerat " " 8 8 0
Tone—Easier.

Gingellyseed:—

The market is quiet but steady as under with little business passing.

Bold White 85 per cent ... Rs. 52 8 0
" 75 do. ... " 50 8 0
" 50 do. ... " 49 0 0
Black Kutni ... " 44 8 0

CASTORSEED:—
... " 36 0 0
Tone—Easier.

COTTONSEED:—
... " 20 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

GROUNDNUTS:—
... " 44 0 0
Tone—Steady.

WHEAT:—
White Delhi ... " 4 7 0
White Pessi ... " 4 8 0
Tone—Quiet.

Shares:—

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs.	3345	April
Davids	"	367½	"
Kohinoors	"	750	"
Colaba Land and Mill	"	965	"
Tapti Valley Railway...	"	465—467½	"
Treacher& Company ...	"	575	"

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. into yesterday.

Cotton	16,732	bales.
Wheat	4,643	cwts
Linseed	9,423	"
Rapeseed	14,672	"
Gingellyseed	9,019	"
Poppyseed	203	"
Groundnuts	2,125	"
Castorseed	4,160	"
Rice..	3,392	"
Myrabollams	2,226	"
Cottonseed	25,250	"
Mowraseed	81	"
Gram	2,2 9	"
Joowar..	8,938	"
Maize		

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

Steady. Borrowers for two months at 6 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The market has been firm to-day. In the morning most banks named 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{32}$d. as their T. T. selling rate but before the close several Banks sold at 1s. 4$\frac{1}{8}$d. for delivery this week and probably for cash 1s. 4 $\frac{5}{32}$d. T. T could have been done. There is only a small enquiry. One Bank in the morning offered to buy Credits at 1s. 4 $\frac{7}{16}$d. 3 months' sight but the general rate is 1s. 4 $\frac{1}{32}$d. Bills are very scarce. Far Eastern rates are weak. We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 4 $\frac{1}{8}$d
Demand Draft	1s. 4 $\frac{5}{32}$d.
Credits— 3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 $\frac{1}{32}$d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 $\frac{3}{16}$d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	173
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	158
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	218

Government Paper:—

The market, in the morning, opened weak at 97$\frac{3}{8}$ for cash and 97 $\frac{11}{16}$ for the settlement. Sellers predominated in the earlier part of the day and at one time business was done down to 97 $\frac{9}{16}$ for the settlement. In the afternoon there were some buyers and the settlement quotation improved to 97$\frac{5}{8}$ at which there are probably small sellers at the close. Money is getting dearer again and the dulls are not as keen as they were a few days ago. Calcutta quotations are down to 97$\frac{1}{2}$ for cash and 97$\frac{3}{4}$ for delivery forward in a month. We quote:—

Cash	97·9
1st Settlement	97·10

Bullion:—

The London silver market remains weak. Reuter advises a further fall of 1/8 to 31 5/16 for spot and 31 for delivery forward in two months. The New York Market is also weak spot being ¼ lower at 67¼. Locally there have been few buyers and ready bars are about 1/8 down at 79 5/16. Forward rates are as under. Bar Gold is steady.

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	1	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	79	5	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	79	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	79	3	0

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay, for the week ending 16th March 1907, as compared with the statement of 9th March 1907:—

LIABILITIES.	Mar. 9. Rs.	Mar. 16. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	94,00,000	94,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	49,93,321	65,15,326
Public Deposits at Branches	79,87,363	83,92,655
Other Deposits	8,17,84,874	7,95,99,172
Post Bills	17,815	16,965
Sundries	18,41,111	19,09,780
Rs..	11,59,34,484	11,58,33,769
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,46,60,871	1,46,06,141
Other authorised Securities	33,09,633	31,33,629
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities	1,74,70,391	1,75,56,045
Loans do. do. do.	2,55,73,517	2,58,37,706
Bills discounted and purchased	2,15,31,870	2,04,81,53[illegible]
Dead Stock	3,21,56[illegible]	3,28,256
Stamps	4,472	4,366
Bullion	11,50,165	11,23,813
Balances with other Banks	5,76,685	8,26,461
Sundries	1,49,528	1,52,388
Cash	3,11,62,383	3,17,84,42[illegible]
	11,59,34,484	11,58,33,769

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. L. P. RUSSELL
COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, March 19.

204 DRILL INSTRUCTION.

There will be Drill and Instruction at the old Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder daily at 7-30 a.m.

E. E. COMPANY.

Parade on Wednesday the 2 th instant at Apollo Bunder at 6-30 p.m. and proceed to Middle Ground for Manning Defence light stations.

205 COMPETITIONS.

The following Competitions will be held as follows:—

Competitions.	Place.	Date and Time.
I Hayers	Mahalaxmi Fort..	30th March 7 a m
II Wheal Cup	Do	6th April 5 p m
	Present site	
III Hamilton Shield Inter Company ...	(Opposite Army & Navy stores.)	13th April 6-30 p m
IV D R F	Saluting Battery.	20th April 5 p m

Entries for D R F Competition to be in Head Quarters office by morning of the 19th Inst.

Entries for Hayers Competition to be in Head Quarters office by morning of the 29th Inst.

Attention is drawn to the Hamilton Shield Competition which has been altered to an Inter Company Competition with reference to above competitions.

Instructional parades will be held as under.

I R F Every Wednesday evening until further orders at the saluting Battery at 7 p m.

Hayers at Mahalaxmi Fort at 7 a m on the following dates, March 21st, 25th, and 28th.

206 INTER CO-SHOOT.

The following is the result of the Inter Co and Carter Cup. Shoot held at Colaba on the 17th Inst.

INTER COMPANY.

1st No 2 Company Total points 454
2nd No 1 Company Total points 450.
3rd E E Company Total points 339.

CARTER CUP.

1st No 1 Sub No 2 Company total points 312
2nd No 3 Sub No 1 Company Total points 310
3rd No 3 Sub No 2 Company Total points 309
4th E E Company Total points 287
5th No 1 Sub No 1 Company Total points 259

The following are the best scores in the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Teams

Gunner H G Fenner Score 79
Gunner B Stickland Score 72
Sapper F Hainsworth Score 72
Coope T W Venn Score 72

207 STRENGTH.

The following Members having resigned are struck off the strength of the corps as follows:—

Gr C G Berry No 2 Company from 14-3-07
Br W May No 3 Company from 15-3-07.

F. C. JENKIN, Lieut., R. A.
Adjutant B. V. A.

MANY readers will remember the late Colonel Drever, C. S. I., Commissioner of Police in Madras; and they will be interested to learn that his daughter, Miss Constance Drever, continues to win warm approval as "Amasis" in the musical comedy of that name. Miss Drever's first success was in Mr. Edwardes' German opera, *A Princess of Kensington*, and though she was quite unknown to most players at that time, her singing was immediately appreciated. Considering that London audiences are not very ready to appland a newcomer Miss Drever's instant success may be regarded as a proof of her power of winning the sympathy of an audience.

IT is stated that in the course of this month a new Board of Directors will take over the management of the *Times*. This is the sequel of the recent conversion of the concern into a Limited Company. Mr. Arthur Walter will, of course, be one of the new Director, but the public will learn with surprise, says the *World*, that another is to be Sir Edward Tennant, M. P. for Salisbury. It is not generally known that the late Sir Charles Tennant had the largest interest in the *Times* outside the Walter family. A well-known City financier will be a third member of the Board. Nothing has yet been settled with regard to the management or the Book Club.

HIDDEN SKIN TROUBLES.

"OUT-OF-SIGHT, OUT-OF-MIND" DANGERS—DON'T NEGLECT AN UNSEEN SORE.

Hundreds of apparently healthy men and women suffer secret tortures from unseen skin troubles, of which even their nearest and dearest friends know nothing.

A tiny pimple on the face is usually attended to, because of the disfigurement it causes, but if the same kind of trouble manifests itself on back or chest it is too often neglected— with dire results. Taking root in the unnoticed little sore, skin disease gets a firm hold on the tissue, and increasing irritation eventually compels attention to what may be by this time a mass of eruptions, a discharging ulcer that eats deep into the flesh, or an obstinate poisoned wound.

The unfortunate sufferer now finds that early neglect has saddled him (or her) with a disagreeable skin disease that may resist ordinary treatments for years Turning to Zam-buk at last, the right thing is invariably found, but the wisest course is to keep this pure and effective skin-cure handy always, and to dress every disorder of the skin as soon as it appears.

Zam-buk is not only soothing and healing, but antiseptic and germicidal, and the unique vegetable essences of which it is composed establish perfect skin-health whenever they are applied. Consequently Zam-buk is equally good either for the simple pimple of a day's growth or the serious sore of years' standing; cures of the latter kind depending only on patience and perseverance.

Mrs. D. Fleming, of 20, Hamilton Road, Strathaven, Lanarkshire, writes:— "My little girl had some spots like pimples on her back and legs. After a time they broke and formed into scaps. I used various kinds of ordinary ointment, but without any good result. I then started dressing the scaps and raw places with Zam-buk. They soon began to heal, and after proper perseverance new skin grew all over the affected area."

Zam-buk cures eczema, psoriasis, bad legs, sore backs, scalp diseases, and similar affections of the skin. It is also invaluable for scaps, chafings, cold-sores, blotches, pimples, chilblains, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, pains, &c.

Price Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 19th March, 1907.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

CHINA.

BIRTH.

DANIELL—January 29, at Tientsin, North China, the wife of Captain E. H. Daniell, 18th Royal Irish Regiment, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—March 12, at "Devonshire House," Ootacamund, the wife of H. E. Browne, M. R. C. V. S. (Lond.), of a daughter.

CARBIS—March 14, at Balaghat, Kolar, the wife of Joseph John Carbis, formerly of Carharrack, Redruth, Cornwall, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

LOWIS—COFFIN—March 9, at Sathi, by the Rev. R. Yates, John R. F. Lowis, Manager of the Bettiah Raj and eldest son of Col. R. F. Lowis (late R. A.), to Gladys Mary, second daughter of S E. Coffin, Esq., of Sathi, Champaran.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 45m.; Sun sets, 6h. 49m.; High water 2-11m., 2-57a.; Low water, 8-14m., 8-27a.
Examination of Articled Clerks for the office of Solicitor, High Court.
Bye-Election of a Municipal Councillor in Girgaum Ward, Municipal Office.
Laying of the foundation-stone of the new St. Peter's Church, Mazagon, by H. E. the Governor, 5-30 p.m.
Dr. Ranina's Lecture, 6-30 p.m.
Farewell Social gathering for the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, President of the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association, "Beehive," Nepean Sea Road, 10 p.m.
Elysium Skating Rink.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s.s. "Dumbea" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 12 hours on Thursday the 21st instant. Letters, &c., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

PROFESSOR KARNO.—The friends of Pte. V. W. Perrett, late of the 1st Bn. South Wales Borderers, (professionally known as Victor Karno, illusionist and hypnotist, who, it will be remembered, gave several clever and interesting performances in Karachi last year before his transfer to the Northumberland Fusiliers, Fort William, on the 31st August last,) will be surprised to hear that descriptive notices are out regarding his desertion from Calcutta on the 17th ultimo.—*Sind Gazette*.

DR. RANINA'S LECTURE.—The sixth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day by Dr. Rustam Nanabhai Ranina, L. M. & S. The topic selected for the evening is "An account of recent investigations in Bubonic Plague." The lecture will be illustrated with an exhibition of appliances used in experiments, and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

THE Y.M.C.A.—The thirty-first annual report of the Bombay Y.M.C A. has been issued and records the work done during the past year. The membership of the Association has largely increased: to 440 as compared with 373 a year ago and 273 two years ago. The most important event in the year's record was the opening of the new building which was speedily and fully occupied by residents. Athletics received considerable attention and were successfully carried on, and the other branches of the work of the Association were efficiently managed by the various members who were appointed to take charge of them.

LADY NORTHCOTE HINDU ORPHANAGE.—The following donations have been received in aid of the above institution, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor J. P., for purchasing a printing press Rs. 1,000, Sir Charles Cayzer through Messrs. Finlay Muir and Co. Rs. 250, Rao Bahadur Keshavji Nathoo Sailor J. P. and Co., for purching a P. Press Rs. 200, Sheth Kalidass Lalji Jansari—for feast and dresses to the Orphans Rs. 100, Sheth Ramjee Lakhmidass in honour of Bai Jamnabai's marriage Rs. 51, Sheth Tokershe Arjan of Kajgaon Rs. 51, Sheth Lalji Godhu in greetings of Bai Harakhbai's marriage, and Waghjee's thread ceremony Rs. 51, Sheth Valabhdass Doongershee in honour of Kersondass' thread ceremony and Bie Lilabai's marriage Rs. 25, Sheth Ruttansee Koorpal Rs. 10, Sheth Bhagvanjee Nanji Rs. 5, Sheth Meghjee Asaria of Kajgaon (Khandesh) Rs. 5, Goswami Dwarkaprasad Mathoorawalla Rs. 2.

A MUCH-NEEDED AMENDMENT.—The *Bombay Gazette* in an article which appeared *in extenso* in our issue of the 8th instant, speaks of the disability under which a man was placed when on his defence in a criminal case because persons who could give most material evidence in his behalf were away in England, and the Magistrate in accordance with the existing law, declined to accept their statements supported by affidavits. Without wishing to discuss the merits of the above case, we refer to the subject, as during the trial of the case, of theft at Paul's Hotel it was found necessary to obtain the evidence of Mr. Warren, but he was not in India, and Chapter XL. of the Criminal Procedure Code, which provides for the issue of a commission for the examination of witnesses whose attendance cannot be procured, only covers cases where the persons to be examined are in India. There appears to be in this provision an anomaly which needs rectification without delay, for while the accused who has his witnesses in some part of India may have their evidence recorded on commission, the unfortunate person whose witnesses are, say, in England, cannot do so, and his defence is consequently prejudiced. It is an astonishing law, but we trust the example quoted by the *Bombay Gazette* will draw the attention of the Legislature to the question, and that the necessary alteration will be made.—*Sind Gazette*.

FITZGERALD'S CIRCUS.

FITZGERALD'S Circus opens here to-morrow night on the maidan, an intimation which will doubtless delight the hearts of thousands of steady-going Bombayites who are content with quiet evenings in the monsoon but do like a little fun in the cold season. Though it is a long time since Fitzgerald's was last in Bombay, we are convinced that a grand programme will be placed before the patrons of the show, all the turns being by tip-top circus artistes of European and American reputation, with all the latest tricks and quips. There will be matinees on Wednesdays and Saturdays, and Fitzgeralds assert that they have no end of good things in store for the little ones. The plan of the circus may be seen at Messrs. Soundy's.

PASSENGERS BY THE S. S. AFRICA.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. "Africa," from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 17th instant and is due here on the 22nd instant at 3 p. m. She brings the following passengers:—

Anton, Mr O	Kabraji, Miss
Breuss, Mr	Lalkaka, Mr and Mrs
Crosthwaite, Revd	Lonsvale, Revd
Dorligo, Miss	Mirza, Mr
Fuchs, Dr	Murphy, Mrs
Grauer, Mr	Sanjana, Mr
Ha b in, de Mr and Mrs	Vandeleux, Major and Mrs and maid
Illius, Capt	Verhorst, Mr
Keller, Mrs	

THE Japanese Government have just completely revolutionised the clothing of the Army, and according to details published in a German military review, have reduced everything to a uniform simplicity, probably equalled nowhere else. Khaki is to be the only wear—cloth for winter and calico for summer. There is to be only one quality for Officers and men. Grades will only be distinguished by means of stars and galons. It is also khaki of the same type and colour for all arms, which will only be differentiated by the colour and numbering of the collar. There will be a soft head-dress and yellow boots.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of "Albions" are on the wrapper sold by Chemists, Grocers, &c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

A COMMERCIAL SUIT.

European Merchants at Variance.

ON the Original Side of the High Court yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell heard the suit brought by William Joseph Scammel and another against Ernest Hadrian Coutts, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant may be decreed to pay to them the sum of Rs. 5,092-4-10, being the equivalent at the current rate of exchange of £340-3-1, with interest at 6 per cent. per annum and the costs of the suit. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Inverarity and Mr. Bahadurjee, instructed by Messrs. Mirza and Mirza, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs in this case are W. J. and L. R. Scammel, both of Adelaide in Australia, carrying on business as wholesale druggists under the name and style of P. H. Faulding. The defendant carries on business in Bombay under the name of Coutts and Co. as army, shipping, forwarding, insurance, and general passenger agents. The plaintiffs, by their duly constituted attorney Mr. James Carney, stated that in the year 1903, an agreement was come to between the plaintiffs and the defendant by correspondence, whereby the plaintiffs conferred upon the defendant the sole right of selling their goods in India, Burmah, and Ceylon upon the terms that he should pay for such goods as were sent to him by the plaintiffs three months after their receipt by him. The term agency was used in the correspondence, but it was used in a loose sense to express the agreement above-mentioned. Plaintiffs despatched certain goods to the defendant in Bombay per s. s. Itinda, which reached him in September 1903, and thereafter they sent further consignments of goods by other steamers. In his letter to plaintiffs of 19th January 1904, defendant asked them for an allowance of £20 per month, saying he would meet the other £20 and advertise all over India. On the 11th February 1904, plaintiffs replied that they would send him £20 worth of goods monthly free of charge. Defendant replied he did not wish them to send the £20 worth of goods monthly until he could show them that the sale of the goods was in full swing or satisfactory. Plaintiffs contended that the agreement they had proposed was conditional upon the defendant himself spending at least £ 20 per month upon advertising. Although frequent demands were made to pay for the goods despatched to him, he had failed to make any payments, and in July 1905, the plaintiffs terminated their agreement with him. Defendant contended that he was entitled to credit for a sum of £360 in respect of 18 months' allowance for advertising from January 1904 to July 1905. Plaintiffs submitted that in no event could he claim in respect of a longer period than six months, and said that he himself did not spend as much as £20 per month upon advertising. There was a sum of £340-3-1 due by the defendant in respect of the goods despatched to him, but defendant refused to pay the same.

The defendant, in his written statement, said that the terms of the agreement between the plaintiffs and him were not correctly set out in the plaint. He denied that the term agency was used in a loose sense in the correspondence. The plaintiffs appointed him as their sole agent for the sale of goods manufactured by them for the whole of India, Burmah, and Ceylon. On the strength of their representations, he spent much money in pushing their goods in the Indian markets. It appeared that James Carney, defendant's assistant in connection with the plaintiffs' business, taking advantage of the confidence reposed in him by the defendant, and finding that the agency business was likely to be lucrative, entered into secret correspondence with the plaintiffs, with the result that they unjustifiably and without any cause, put an end to the defendant's agency and appointed the said Carney their agent. The latter, as the plaintiffs' constituted attorney, had filed this suit against the defendant. The defendant admitted that the plaintiffs sent him goods as their agent, and the goods that were sold, were sold by him as their agent. The account annexed to the plaint was incorrect. It was prepared on entirely a wrong basis. He submitted that Rs. 7,000 would be a reasonable sum to award him as compensation for plaintiffs' wrongful act in abruptly terminating the defendant's agency; and he counterclaimed that sum against the plaintiff.

The hearing of details of the case was proceeded with.

A GIRL PICKED UP IN A FAMINE CAMP.

IN the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar, has disposed of the matter of Amba Jiva, a minor, in which, under the Guardian and Wards Act VIII 1890, Mrs. Rosa McAfee, wife of Mr. Francis Leslie McAfee, was petitioner, and Khoda Dhulaji was respondent. Mr. Robertson appeared for the petitioner: Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ragavaya Bhimji and Nagindas, appeared for the respondent.

Mr. Robertson stated that the girl, who had been picked up by a missionary from a famine camp some years ago, was now 16. Since she was picked up, she was brought up and educated by the petitioner and her daughter, at their expense, in Ahmedabad. Now the girl was of a marriageable age, the respondent had come forward to claim her in order to make money out of the marriage of the girl. Under these circumstances the petitioner had come to Court with the application that she might be appointed her guardian.

Mr. Taleyarkhan for the respondent replied that there was no truth in the allegation made against his client about a mercenary motive being at the bottom of his opposition viz., to make money out of the girl's marriage. The fact was that respondent was not anxious of keeping the girl with himself: what he objected to was the appointment of a Christian or a Missionary Lady as the girl's guardian. If a guardian was necessary he should be a Hindu, as the girl was a Hindu: more than that, respondent being her paternal uncle, was her natural guardian. If it was advisable to appoint persons other than the respondent as her guardian, several Hindu gentlemen of position and influence had signified their intention to act as such: for instance, the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh and other gentlemen were willing to look after her, educate her, and otherwise take care of her.

The girl was examined by the Judge upon the points bearing on the case. In disposing of the application, Mr. Justice Davar said that the girl should always feel grateful for what the petitioner had done for her: she should appreciate the comfort and care of a home-life at least, bestowed on her for the last six years; and the protection afforded to her by the same lady from some fate or other, which might have befallen a person so young, inexperienced, and liable to temptations, as she was. Because of the respondent, her natural guardian, and of others, the Court could not appoint Mrs. MacAfee as her guardian. Barely had the girl arrived at the age of discretion now: in such matters one drew his own inferences. It would not conduce to her welfare to act otherwise than to remain with the lady who had done so much for her; but he should decline to make any order on the petition; and would give leave to the girl to go where, and with whomever she chose. Mr. Justice Davar thanked Mr. Robertson for the assistance he had rendered to the Court by acting as counsel for the petitioner, *amicus curiæ*.

The girl went away with the respondent, her paternal uncle. This circumstance was reported by Mr. Taleyarkhan to the Judge.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 23rd February, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1906 of 56,961 maunds with an increase of Rs. 13,152 in the earnings.

A STRANGE occurrence in one of the public streets saw its sequel in the Calcutta Police Court on Saturday, when five Mahomedans were placed on their trial charged with disorderly conduct. The constable who figured as the complainant stated that he saw one of the accused playing the *role* of a dead man. He was placed on a *charpoy* by his companions and covered with a sheet. The other four men then carried the *charpoy* containing the supposed corpse in procession, shouting "*Haribole Haribole*," and weeping and wailing as if it was really a corpse that they were carrying. The Magistrate, holding that no offence had been committed discharged the accused. Fortunately, it struck no one to suggest that the Mahomedans' "practical joke" was an outrage on Hindu susceptibilities, otherwise there would have been the makings in this incident of a racial squabble, the point being that *Haribole* is a Hindu invocation while carrying a corpse, and is not used by Mahomedans at all.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

JUSTICES' ELECTION CASE.

AT the Small Causes Court, yesterday, His Honour the learned Chief Judge, Mr. R. M. Patel, resumed further enquiry into the petition presented by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Messrs. Jehangir Bomanji Petit and J. A. Wadia praying for a declaration that the whole election be set aside. Mr. Jinah, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Co., appeared for the petitioners, and Mr. Inverarity instructed by Messrs Little and Co., represented the respondents. The circumstances of the case, so far as they were heard on Saturday last, together with the issues raised by Messrs. Inverarity and Jinah and those adopted by the Court for consideration, had been fully reported in about five columns of this paper.

ADDRESS CONTINUED.

Mr. Jinah continued his address and showed that the Municipal Commissioner had erred in changing the date of election and had thereby gone beyond the powers vested in him by the statute which lays down very clearly "what the Commissioner is to do with regard to selecting the date for Municipal election." The several notices issued by the Commissioner were calculated to mislead the voters.

PRIVATE VOTING PAPERS.

Counsel then dwelt at length on the question whether private voting paper should be allowed. He traced the history of the procedure adopted by the Municipal Corporation in regard to voting papers from a comparison and contrast of the provisions of the present Act with those of 1872 and 1878 and relying on the 5th rule which required that voting papers should invariably be prepared by the Commissioner and which was again repeated by notification published in 1882 he contended with great force that the act, the rule and the practice were totally against the adoption of Mr. Harrison's Ticket paper.

Judge: Mr. Jinah, we shall call that voting paper, the unofficial voting paper. (laughter).

Mr. Jinah: Very well, Your honour.

Continuing, Mr. Jinah said that the practice all along had been that the Municipal Commissioner prepares the voting papers which are issued to the voters at the election by Municipal clerks, who take the initials of voters when the latter apply for them before giving them the voting paper. The Municipal Commissioner also issues a notification in which he informs the voters that voting papers will be issued at the election.

TREMENDOUS CONFUSION.

In this case Mr. Jinah said, the Municipal Commissioner has caused a tremendous confusion by the issue of one notice or notification and the cancellation of another and quoted instances to support his argument. Section 29 (b) of the Municipal Act uses the word "a voting paper" which counsel intrepreted to mean not any piece of paper but a specified kind of paper contemplated by legislature. He laid special stress on the custom and the prescriptive right followed in such cases and invited the attention of the Court to the legal value attached to such unwritten law (as reported in page 415 of the Interpretation of Indian Statute by Gosh. The learned Counsel then argued the question of signing the voting paper at the meeting and said that the section regarding this point was clear and he did not think his learned friend meant to contend it.

Mr. Inverarity:—I have raised an issue on the point; I don't know why he says I don't contend it.

Mr. Jinah:—I don't think my learned friend is so unreasonable as to contend for a thing which has no ground to stand upon.

Mr. Jinah, continuing read the section regarding the signing of the voting papers at the meeting and submitted that all the votes recorded on voting paper other than official voting papers and those not signed at the meeting should be rejected. Such voting papers number about 139 and Counsel created laughter when he said "I do not know what the result will be if they were all rejected." The next point urged by Mr. Jinah was that certain Justices had applied to the Municipal Commissioner, on the 6th February, to issue to them nomination papers so as to enable them to fill in the names of the candidates they wanted to propose, but those applications were refused. Counsel produced the letters addressed to the Municipal Commissioner on the subject. They were letters sent by Messrs. Bhai Shanker, the Hon'ble Mr. Dikshit, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalwad and others.

Mr. Inverarity:—I object to those letters going in.

Mr. Jinah:—These were letters addressed to the Municipal Commissioner. I have got the press copy of these letters.

Judge:—If the letter is adressed to the Municipal Commissioner, you may use them.

Mr. Inverarity:—I don't object to the press copies.

Mr. Jinah:—That is all that I wanted for Counsel then dwelt on the inaccuracies in the nomination papers. He said these papers were relevant because if anything defective is found in them it would affect the validity of the whole election.

Mr. Inverarity:—These papers were not issued by the Municipal Commissioner.

Mr. Jinah:—I am very much obliged to my learned friend for the information.

Mr. Jinah then proceeded with his enquiry into the conduct of the Commissioner.

If, when Mr. Sheppard was appointed Chairman, he had given the slightest inkling of any bias, probably very serious objection would have been raised in opposition to his appointment. Mr. Sheppard knew that he was going to be appionted Chairman. He knew that he would be called upon to give his decision as Chairman, and it would be easy to show that this fact was merely a piece of the general thread of his (the Counsel's) contention regarding undue influence. He would ask his Honour to withhold his decision, however, as to whether or not the allegations, when proved affected the result of the elections. He would ask him to withhold that decision until there was an opportunity of considering the entire case on its merits.

Before concluding Mr. Jinah once more drew the attention of the Court that the Commissioner had all along in this case acted far beyond the powers vested in him by the statute and that as a result of idiosyncrasies or caprice he had, by a stroke of his pen, altered one day of election and that thereby he had created a hopeless confusion in the procedure of the whole election.

MR. INVERARITY'S DEFENCE.

Mr. Inverarity: May I ask your Honour to request my learned friend to call witnesses in support of his contentions?

Mr. Jinah:—The only evidence I should like to be put in is the Election files, giving rules and regulations as to how the election papers are to be prepared, and so on,

That is the only evidence I want and that evidence I am unable to get.

Mr. Inverarity: If I understand that is the only evidence my learned friend relies upon I have no objection in addressing the Court. The Municipal file dealing with previous elections will serve no purpose whatever. I should like a note taken of the fact that my learned friend requires as evidence only the Municipal file of previous elections.

Speaking of Mr. Jinah's attempt to define the Municipal Act of 1888 the learned Counsel contended that the House of Lords had held that you must find out what the statute is itself, not to attempt to do so by going back upon an old previous Act. In the Law Reports, Common Pleas Division, volume one, the decision of Mr. Justice Brett was given in a similar strain. Therefore he submitted that the court could not construe the Act of 1888 upon the basis of any previous enactment. The power of fixing the date of elections rested with the Municipal Commissioner, and he entirely disputed Mr. Jinah's contention that this was not so. As a matter of fact, his discretion was wide and very obvious. He could fix any day he liked in January and February, but he must give fifteen days' notice and the date must be fully advertised.

Mr. Inverarity, continuing, observed that the Act left the Commissioner considerable discretion, and the alteration of day was within his discretion and power. The altering of the date was within the limits imposed by the legislature. The only question therefore was this:—After issuing the notification in the "Government Gazette" and local newspapers, had the Commissioner power to rescind, alter or vary that notification?

Section 22 gave him ample power to fix and to alter the dates. That section gave the Commissioner power to "vary, rescind or amend". Mr. Inverarity, in support of his argument, quoted section 21 of the Bombay Act I of 1904 and submitted that under that measure the Bombay Municipal Commissioner was empowered to vary or rescind the notifications he had issued. If that was correct then there was an end to the point at issue.

POWERS OF THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

Mr. Inverarity quoted law to show that the Municipal Commissioner had full powers to issue a notification and then to rescind or alter it. Regarding the nomination papers Counsel said that the Commissioner did nothing more than draw the attention of voters to section 26 of the Municipal Act, supposing, however, that the Commissioner was wrong in stating what he did in the notification, no one was misled by it. Under the old Act Mr. Inverarity submitted, the nomination papers were to be submitted at least seven days before the day fixed for the election but under the present Act there was no limitation at all.

With regard to the unofficial voting papers Mr. Inverarity contended that Rule 72, quoted by Mr. Jinah, had long since been abrogated. It referred only to ward elections and not to the Justices' elections. It was headed all along "ward elections." Those rules were completely abrogated by the Act of 1888. The old Act provided that the conduct of elections should be according to the rules prescribed by Government. But the rules for voting were now to be found in the four corners of the existing Act. For instance the rules of the old Act provide that the voting papers must be of a particular form; while the present Act provides that the form of voting papers must be fixed by the Commissioner from time to time. The present Act contained a marked distinction between the ward elections and Justices' election. According to the present Act if he (Mr. Inverarity) desired to vote at the election for Sir P. M. Metha he would write on a piece of paper that he votes for Sir Phirozeshah Merwanji Mehta, K.C.I.E. etc., and sign his name.

VOTING PAPERS.

Mr. Inverarity submitted that the rule which said that "the voting paper shall be signed and personally delivered at the meeting," did not mean that the voting paper must be signed at the meeting. It meant that the voting papers should be personally delivered at the meeting. The object of the section was to secure the personal attendance of voters. He Mr. Inverarity said that the words "personally delivering at the meeting" meant, that the paper must be signed by the voter himself and personally delivered. It did not matter where the signing took place. As a matter of fact it was difficult to sign at the meeting.

Regarding the change of date, Counsel argued that the change did not affect the validity of the election. "It would be just as reasonable," said the Counsel, "to say that many who were unable to vote on the altered day, would have been able to have done so on the first day selected."

He then read paragraph twelve of the petition, and contended that the names of candidates in the notification published by the Commissioner were not according to the list of voters. These were mere verbal inaccuracies, Mr. Inverarity argued, and it would be absurd to ask that the whole election should be set aside because of them.

A PLEA OF BONA FIDE ACTION.

After reading paragraphs fifteen and sixteen of the petition Mr. Innverarity referred to the allegation that, at the meeting of Justices, Mr. Setalvad raised a point of order which was decided against him by Mr. Sheppard on the advice of the Municipal Solicitor, fortified apparently by some Counsel's opinion. Mr. Sheppard acted in good faith. No allegation was made by Mr. Jinah in his speech that there was a conspiracy, that Mr. Sheppard was one of the conspirators and that this is the result of the conspiracy.

Mr. Jinah: I shall prove that.

Mr. Inverarity: It is very unfortunate you did not allege it.

Continuing Mr. Inverarity said that Mr. Sheppard had taken the opinion of the Municipal Commissioner as to the legality of certain voting papers in his capacity as the Municipal Commissioner and not as the Chairman of the meeting.

Mr. Jinah: It is as the Chairman and not as the Commissioner that we question his conduct. Had some one else been the Chairman there would have been a check on the Commissioner.

Mr. Inverarity: You are complaining about certain acts of the Municipal Commissioner, performed in his capacity as Municipal Commissioner, in the performance of which he was well within his rights and duties.

SUMMING UP BY MR. INVERARITY.

Mr. Inverarity summed up the whole defence by declaring that the election was a perfectly valid one, that the Commissioner had acted within his legal powers throughout and that he had made no mistake whatever. If any mistake had been made, which he (the Counsel) stoutly denied, that mistake had misled no one nor had it had the slightest effect on the results of the election. The voting papers not of the official form were perfectly regular, and the voters who used them were perfectly justified in presenting them under powers provided by the Municipal Act.

After tiffin Mr Inverarity cited one case (Baxter vs Spencer) which he said would materially help them in arriving at a satisfactory conclusion in the matter. That was the case reported in Law Times, page 838, that was the case 45/46 and dealt with Victoria Chapter 50, section 4, which was in the same words as section 29 already quoted by him. It was in connection with signing and personally delivering the voting papers. In the case (Baxter vs. Spencer) number of votes were signed outside the meeting and the Chairman sent his clerk round the room to collect the voting papers and the Court would find that it was admitted signing at the meeting and it was held to be an act of personal delivery, although the words were not there.

MR. JINNAH'S REPLY.

In addressing the Court Mr. Jinnah observed that the Privy Council case cited by his learned friend did not touch the point raised by him. It was absolutely necessary that the voters should have signed at the meeting because it was very well known that various influences were brought to bear upon the voters. At the time of the elections the voters had to look to the names of the different candidates who had all been nominated before he selected those for whom he was to vote. He could do that only when he had all the names before him and was left to himself to sign the voting paper. If they were to follow the section strictly Counsel submitted there could be no doubt as the conclusion that the voters must have signed at the meeting. The very constitution was termed Justices' meeting, where they met to elect their representatives, The whole idea was that it must be signed in the meeting; and so Counsel asked his Honour to hold if he was convinced by this, that signing and personal delivery were two things which were required to be done at the meeting. The Court should dismiss from its mind all idea as to the consequences that might follow its decision because it was not concerned with the consequences at all. Counsel then referred to section 386, quoted by his learned friend. This section he said, was quoted to show what authority the Municipal Commissioner possessed in the exercise of his powers conferred upon him under the act in regard to other matters. But that section on the contrary, supported his (Mr. Jinnah's) contention. That section could not show that Commissioner had the power to change the date. That section dealt with notification while the notice of the day fixed was not termed notification. The word used in the Act 'was notice' not 'notification.' That section had nothing to do with the notice; it only dealt with rules and orders made by the officers which could be amended. It was also contended that by the change of date no harm was proved to have been done, but Counsel contended that to begin with, it prejudiced the candidates and there was a legal prejudice so far as the voters were concerned. It was impossible to say how many voters would have attended if the date was 20th.

With regard to the distinction between notice and notification Mr. Inverarity observed that his learned friend Mr. Jinnah himself alluded to the notice in the "Government Gazette" as notification. Counsel pointed out from the legal defination of the word notification that it was something published or notified.

Mr. Jinnah then proposed to put in the Municipal files since 1878 to show that at the elections the practice was to issue forms by the Municipal Commissioner and the voters signed those forms only. Voters did not use forms of their own.

Mr. Inverarity objected to these files going in this manner.

Mr. Jinnah proposed to put them in through as witness and Mr. M. B. Bapat, a clerk in the Municipal Commissioner's office was called and examined. Witness produced three forms which were used at previous elections. The Municipal Commissioner issued them. Witness had attended two elections of the Justices. He was in charge of a portion of roll containing name of the Justices entitled to vote. Witness had instructions to issue voting papers to such of the Justices whose names were on the portion of the roll in his charge and who initialled the roll. So far as witness was concerned the same practice was followed at the last election (now in dispute). He found from the absence of initials against the names that several Justices did not take the forms from him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Inverarity the witness said that he did not know under what act he was taking initials before issuing the voting papers. Witness could not say what was the practice to be followed at the election held under Act of 1872. If a Justice of the Peace refused to put his initial, he would have refused to give him the voting paper. He did not see any Justice actually voting as he was seated outside the Hall in the corridor. He had issued three forms to one voter (Mr. Vibhukandas Atmaram) because he said he had spoilt the previous form given him. The first was destroyed in front of witness before the second was issued, and the second was destroyed before the third was issued. The duplicate and triplicate were issued on the original initial.

In re-examination of the witness Mr. Jinah put in the portion of roll in witness's charge.

Mr. Inverarity addressing the Court on the evidence said the witness did not know under what Act the papers were issued and initials were obtained. The forms were provided by the Commissioner and Justices took advantage of it. But why should a Justice of the peace go and beg of a clerk to get a form. Nothing was said about it in the Act and the Justice could use his own form if the clerk refuses to give him one without taking his initial on the roll.

Mr. Jinnah having closed his case, the Court intimated that due notice would be given to the parties, of the day on which his Honour would deliver his judgment on the legal issues.

THE WEATHER.

Extraordinary Change in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Extraordinary weather prevails at present in Calcutta. Yesterday, Sunday, was cloudy and the cold was almost like that experienced in the middle of the cold weather. Electric fans were everywhere stopped and white clothes, which had very generally been brought into use, largely disappeared.

To-day rain is falling not as a thunder shower, which is the usual form of rain this season, but steadily and continuously.

This rainfall, if general, must be exceedingly injurious to crops.

The temperature on the night of Sunday and Monday was over 25 degrees lower than usual and the weather during the past two days was quite cold in Calcutta.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 18.

Disturbance in the Central Provinces yesterday has moved eastwards and given general rain in the North-East of India and Orissa. Rain has fallen locally to the East of the Central Provinces, and on the hills of the United Provinces.

The weather is still unsettled in Burma and rain has occurred in several stations of Lower Burma.

A fresh depression has appeared in Persia and Bushire had a light fall of rain.

In Burma, rainfall has been fairly widespread. Lower Burma, Rangoon, and Slipper Island had one inch, Tavoy and Yamethin ½ an inch. The skies are moderately to thickly clouded in the area of rainfall and in the north the air is damper than usual throughout province and the temperature is nearly normal.

To the North-East of India and Orissa, general rain occurred and the principal amounts are—Shillong, Barisal, Saugor Island and Bogra ½ an inch, Darjeeling 1 inch; Jalpaiguri ¾; Darbhanga and Chaibassa 1; Ranchi 2 inches; Hazaribagh and Sambalpur 1/2; False Point 3 1/2 inches and Cuttack 1 inch. The skies are heavily overcast and humidity is above normal while the temperature has fallen and is in moderate to large defect and a deficiency of 16° has been shown over Chota Nagpur. In the United Provinces, Central India and the Central Provinces, Gorakhpur report 1 inch of rain; Pendra and Muktesar half, Raipur, Debra Dun and Chakrata had light falls. The skies are clear except at a few stations and the air is considerably damper than usual in the United Provinces and slightly so in the Central Provinces and Central India while the temperature has fallen and is in moderate to large defect, being 16° below normal at Bareilly.

To the North-West of India light precipitation occurred at Murree. Cloud appeared in Baluchistan and the skies are lightly clouded there, while in Kashmir, East Punjab and Rajputana, humidity is above normal except in Baluchistan and Kashmir while the temperature remains considerably in defect throughout the Division.

In the Peninsula, one inch of rain has fallen at Cochin during a thunderstorm. Cloud has become more general in the south and on east coast, but the skies are clear or light. Cooled elsewhere. Humidity has decreased and below normal nearly everywhere while the temperature has fallen in Konkan and Deccan where it is in slight defect but elsewhere is [illegible] nearly normal.

Local rain is probable in [illegible] to the North-East of India and Orissa.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, 18TH MARCH.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has increased over a large area, the rise having been brisk to rapid in several places.

Winds are variable in direction and the force has been fresh to strong at Dwarka and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The variations of both maximum and minimum show a defect ranging from 5° to 18° in several places to the north of latitude 17°. The highest temperature in the shade was 103° at Cuddapah and the lowest 49° at Sirsa.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy at Delhi, Ahmedabad, Neemuch, Hyderabad (Deccan), Masulipatam and Colombo.

Rain.—Bushire, Delhi, Raipur, Cochin and Colombo report light to moderate showers.

Weather continues generally fine.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

LAST Thursday Dr. J. Pollen delivered a lecture on "Esperanto" in the Central Hall of Baroda College in the presence of H. H. the Gaekwar. Colonel Meade, C.I.E., the Resident, took the chair, and the Hall was crowded. The lecturer was received with enthusiasm, and listened to with deep attention. Many declared themselves converted to the doctrine of "hope," and steps are being taken to establish a local Esperantist group at Baroda.

HIGH COURT.—MARCH 19.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice RUSSELL.)

After appellate side work is over.

For Consent decree.

306-03—Thakurdas and Co—Allarakhia Jivraj vs Jainabai widow and others—Mathubhai and others

886-04—Matubhai and others Jainabai widow and another vs Allarakhia Jivraj—Thakurdas and Co

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

521-06—Payne and Co—William Joseph Scammell and another vs Ernest Hadrin Coutts—Mirza M—part heard

616-06—Thakurdas and Co Laxmibai vs Mangloobai widow—Part heard

601-06—Mehta and D—Hormusji Bujorji Jeejibhoy vs Hormusji Nuserwanji Vakil—Thakurdas and Co

11-06—K J Billimoria—Rowji Motichand a firm and others vs Metilal—Matubhoy J and M

299-06—Wadia G and C—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Ramdas Chabildas and others—Edgelow G and W

833-01—Edgelow G and W—Munchershaw Shapurji Narielwala vs Ardeser Shapurji Narielwala and others—K D Shroff

177/6,52-04—Edgelow G and W—Karmali Abdulla Allarakhia and another vs Valabhji Lalji and another—Madavji and K

249-05—Payne and Co—Pestonji Nuservanji vs Nemchand Maneckchand Kapurchand and another—Edgelow G and W

754-05—Mulla and M—Bibi Gohur Sultanat Binte Haji Abdool Cassum vs Mirza Hidayatulla Shirazi—Edgelow G and M

428-06—In person—Dadoba Tatya and another vs Pandurang Madan—Mulji and K

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

After Appellate side work is over.

Reference for hearing

E F Nicholson for Government—In the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re-Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and others—Ardeser H. D. & Co. for Claimants, Part heard

Commercial cause or trial of preliminary issue.

57-05—Wadia G & Co—Kadermull Bhuramull and another vs Surajmull Govindram—Dikshit D and S

Long Causes.

150-04—Wadia G and Co—Kanji Hansraj vs Kassuvabu widow—Edgelow G and W

513-20-007-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Manar Mohanji Sorabji and J

123-06—Khunnerao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mohomed Hossein Khote vs Antone Minguel Souza—Tyabji D and Co.

903-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Choonilal Hurgovandas alias Choonilal Damoderdas and others Tyabji D and Co

92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Crojee L and Co.

77-06—Jehangir and G—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others F P Pavri.

248-02—Matubhai J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hooseinbhai and other vs Abdullabhai Lalji and others—Edgelow G and W.

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice DAVAR.

Testamentary Suit for disposal Caveat.

23-06—Edgelow G W and Co Cooverbai widow vs Ruttonji Rustomji Wadia and others Sweetham B and N

For Dismissal under Rule 105.

171-07—Sorabji and J Abdoolally Noorbhoy Tapaliwalla vs Mahomedally Jeevajee Mediwalla Jehanjir and S

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

129-03—Edgelow G W and C Dalloo Harchand vs Haji Mahomed Jawad Arab

539-06—Jamsetji B and D Ramkissondas Gopaldas vs Gangaprasad and Kalkaprasad and others Craigie L and O

199-06—Wadia G and Co David Sassoon and Co vs Talati and Co Ardeshir and D and Co

735-06—Tyabji D and Shrikissond Luxmondas vs R S N Talati and o Ardeshir H D and Co

79-07—Captain V Hardatrai Jaganath and another vs Pyarila R manand

90-07—In person Pratab Amirchand and others vs CH Underwood.

93-07—In person—Phatab Amirchand and others P H Grant MacPherson.

129-7—Wadia G and Co—The Union Mills Ld vs Ruttonshaw Sorabjee Talati and another—Ardeshir H D and Co.

114-07—Wadia G and Co—The David Mills Co Ld vs Ruttonshaw Sorabji Talati and another.

182-07—Malvi H M and R—Gopiram Panalal the firm vs Ganeshdas Gangadas the firm.

God fended New Long Cause.

30-07—Mulla and M Pestonji Dadabhoy Bhandari vs Dhunbaiji widow and others.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

415-20047-06—Mulla and M—Mowjee Manjee vs Cooverji Nasrooji and others—Bhaishunker, K J M J and N

631-06—Kanga and P—Hardasrai Nandram and another vs Haridas Tulsidas Morarji and another—Madhavji K and Co

701-04—M B Vakil Mariam vs Mirzai Moodinbin A Bazey and others—[illegible] alvi H M and R

764-05—Little and Co—Sulleman Sonji and others vs Mahomed Adam Sajan and others—Wadia G and Co

18-09—Tayabji D and Co—Nathuldas Bhawanidas vs Dinshaw Sorabji Talati and others—Ardeser H D and Co

6-05—Bhagwaya and B—Hiralal Maneckchand and others vs Hathibhai Ishaverbhai and others—Matubhoy J and M

131-01—Mathurdas Goculdas and another vs Ebji Goosewy and another—Pestonji K and B

436-04—Bicknell M and B, Jivabhai Vadilal vs Vadilal Sakarchand and others—Kunnderoo S B B K G—M J B—B and Mand B

894-05—[illegible] and Behramji Ratanji Mehta and others vs Amrolia Edulji Kasad and others Mehta and B

315-2—M A—Vakil Premabai widow and others vs Mangor Purshottam—Bicknell M and B

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The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, MARCH 19, 1907.

"SIGNS AND PORTENTS IN THE FAR EAST."

THIS is the startling title of the last book on the Far Eastern problem, brought out a few weeks ago under the authorship of Mr. Everard Cotes, an Anglo-Indian journalist. The author journeyed last year with wide-open eyes through China from south to north, thence through Manchuria to Korea and finally to Japan. The more important portion of the work deals with China and provides material for forming a judgment on the vexed topic of the reform and anti-foreign movement in that country. Ever since the apparent victory of the allies in 1901 there have been rumours of deep-laid preparations in China for an anti-foreign outbreak on a larger scale, and whatever truth such rumours may possess it seems clear that the insistence of Great Britain on the integrity of Chinese territory has not succeeded in exorcising from the breast of the Celestial that hatred of the "foreign devil" of which the events of 1900 marked the climax. As all who have read Wen Ching's illuminating book entitled "The Chinese Crisis from Within" will remember, the Boxer movement was primarily an anti-foreign anti-reforming movement which was adroitly employed by the reactionary Court party then favoured by the Dowager Empress to check reforms which, however advantageous they might be to the nation as a whole, might conceivably be injurious to the Manchu dynasty. A party which was in some respect analogous to the young Turks did not commend itself to the scheming usurper Tzu Hsi who for twenty years had, uncontrolled by conscience, sense of responsibility or constitutional checks, been rushing the Empire to the verge of ruin. Hence it was that the reactionary Prince Tuan acquired supreme influence. But being ignorant and ill-advised he gave his benison to the Boxers and so far from strengthening the dynasty he came very near to causing its total overthrow. The ultimate result however of the events of those critical years was to bind together all parties, those who wished and those who opposed reform, in a community of interest. Smarting under a sense of indignities received at the hands of the European powers, the Chinese have determined to strengthen themselves by ornaments and as far as possible to render themselves industrially self-supporting, or at least to get into their own hands the bulk of the import trade that remains essential. These aims, then, have received immediate prominence and questions of Governmental reform have been relegated to the background for the moment. When it is considered how wonderfully the Chinaman prospers under favourable conditions owing to his industry, commercial honesty and frugality, the probability of these ambitions being achieved may be granted *prima facie* probability. The experience of all who have had to do with the Straits Settlements and have there watched the extraordinary development of the colony as also of the Malay Federated States—progress to which the Chinese element has very largely contributed—must lead to the formulation of similar conclusions. Whether China will succeed in reforming her body politic by her own effort is altogether different matter, but there seems little doubt that she is capable of autonomous industrial development and still less doubt that she is now arming herself to make good this claim. In the pictorial language of Mr. Cotes "The dismemberment of China which the world had thought so imminent has been arrested. The mandarin is upon his feet. He understands the mortal danger he has escaped so narrowly, and by no virtue of his own (i.e, owing to British insistence of Chinese independence supported by Japan) and apparently begins to realise the bulk and vast brute strength that render him formidable to the world. . . . He is cramming revolvers and cartridges into his waistbelt. His factories at Hanyang are busy making mausers and modern field-pieces. His Viceroys are drilling and arming a hundred thousand followers. He is rudely refusing to grant more concessions to European exploiters, and makes no secret of his determination to manage his own affairs, and to assimilate just so much of the white man's science and civilisation as shall enable him to bid defiance to the white man himself." It will be instructive at this point to take stock of the facts on which this summary of the situation is grounded. In other words, what are the most noticeable things that Mr. Cotes observed in China last summer?

Our author having arrived at Canton found there one of the modern military training colleges which are connected with the arsenals, rifle factories and gun foundries that Chinese viceroys are industriously erecting. "They are turning out officers as different from the mandarins of the past as the modern mause rifles and cartridges, which the factories are producing by the hundred thousand, are different from the ancient blunderbusses with which the Chinese forces of yesterday were armed." We are then told that a newspaper agitation is being carried on in Southern China to discredit the foreigner and encourage the Chinese to undertake commercial enterprises by themselves —more particularly with relation to railways. The Canton-Samshui line is a case in point. It was constructed by a foreign company and was to have been the first section of a grand trunk railway from Canton to Hankow, but it has now passed into Chinese hands and if ever the remainder of the project is carried out it will be done by native capital and effort. All this, of course, however distressing to enterprizing Europeans, is greatly to the credit of the Chinese, who, it will be seen, are far more self-reliant than the majority of the inhabitants of India. It is only in so far as the movement towards self-help becomes an aggressive anti-foreign movement that it is to be condemned. That it does largely present this aspect to-day can hardly be denied, and however much the treatment meted out by Europeans to Chinese in the past may be responsible for it, the fact is to be deplored and the danger carefully guarded against. It was in Middle China that our author met with the most frequent rumours of anticipated trouble. The natives of Shanghai have become exceeding bold and sometimes even aggressive. Signs of racial friction are all too common and episodes like the Shanghai riot of December 1905 have placed the European community on the alert. The subsequent disturbance at Nanchang last year greatly added to the tension of the situation. On this occasion a number of missionaries were murdered by an excited mob, and it is interesting to note that the victims were chiefly Roman Catholics, for the priests of the Roman Church have embittered the Chinese far more than their Protestant brethren simply because they have insisted on being invested with mandarin rank and have frequently come into collision with the authorities by interfering with temporal concerns.

The missionary is constantly getting into difficulties with the populace and, if roughly handled, is likely to be followed by gunboats and political intrigue. Thus the good which he undoubtedly does is counteracted and he becomes a source of fear to the Government and annoyance to the diplomatist. But it looks as if the missionaries of all persuasions will be forced shortly to abstain from relying upon external official assistance, since at the present pace China will soon be too strongly armed to submit to any but the most powerful and concerted pressure from foreign powers. Mr. Cotes was taken over the arsenal and gun factory outside Shanghai where guns up to a 12-inch calibre are manufactured by means of a plant more complete than any to be found elsewhere in the East than in Japan. Again, at Hanyang, near Hankow, there are iron and steel works together with rifle, cordite and cartridge factories which in point of time are five years ahead of anything in India. Some Europeans are employed, but the manager of the iron and steel works is an educated Chinaman who has studied his profession in America and England. Thus has the Government evaded Article 5 of the Pekin Treaty by which China bound herself not to import arms and ammunition. But we are confidently told that the Chinese army now being armed and trained, though incomparably superior to all previous forces, is useless to protect China from outside aggression, that is, military agression. They do, however, constitute an ever-present menace to the Europeans resident in China and are ready to be used at any time to indulge the strong anti-foreign feeling which has of late been gaining ground. Nothing has occurred to render the future immune from repetition of the events of 1900-1, and if they do recur the trouble will be more serious owing to the growth in the size and efficiency of armaments. But Europe cannot constantly be sending joint expeditions to the Far East and it is therefore possible that China will succeed in ridding herself of foreign exploiters and industrial competitors by the use of threats. She may then be left to work out her own salvation and may emulate Japan up to a certain point, though under the Manchu dynasty her complete regeneration is most improbable. Under existing circumstances, it would be wisest for Europe to keep her hands out of the fire, for the most recent observers, such as the writer we have quoted, are clear that the atmosphere is charged with an electricity inimical to foreigners. The leviathan has bestirred himself and the day of the speiler is past.

RHODESIA'S OUTLOOK. In spite of the continued depression in South Africa the past year in Rhodesia has been distinguished by steady and continuous progress, and this is reflected in every department of the business of the British South Africa Company which has just issued its annual report for last year. The progress of the mining industry since the year ended March 31, 1906, with which the report of Sir William Milton is solely concerned, has been remarkable. In the gold industry in particular, a series of new records has been established, the highest production in any one month having now reached, a total of 50,127 ozs., as against 37,116 ozs. in 1905, and 28,100 ozs. in 1904. The increase in the total production has been even more satisfactory. In the year ended December 31, 1906, the total was 551,895 ozs., representing a cash value of upwards of £2,000,000 sterling, and showing an increase of 144,847 ozs. over the total for the year ended December 31, 1905, and of 284,158 ozs. over the total for the year ended December 31, 1904. The 1904 production has thus been more than doubled. There is also much ground for satisfaction in the continuous increase in the production of gold by small workers. The Secretary for Mines, in directing attention to the large increase in the number of the individuals so engaged, states: "The applications to crush for profit do not show any dimunition. In some cases local syndicates have been formed to finance such workers, and the British South Africa Company has helped a number of this class of producer to erect mills by advancing money on easy terms of repayment." Later figures show that the output during November was 48,503 ozs. of which 14,228 ozs. or 30 per cent. was contributed by small workers proving the value of the policy adopted to open up the wealth of the country.

The total productions of diamonds up to the end of December last was 1,849 carats, the stones being of exceptionally fine quality and commanding high prices. Outside the areas controlled by the Willoughby group, a number of prospectors have been at work, but so far as is known at present no important finds have been made. Certain alterations have recently been made in the terms given to diggers in the districts, which are now engaging attention, and special inducements have also been offered to discoverers of new fields situated at least 100 miles from any previously known deposit. With the object of facilitating the operations of prospectors, a Diamond Ordinance was passed during the last session of the Legislative Council, and was promulgated on October 5, 1906. But apart from mineral wealth there are great prospects for the Colony in agricultural progress, though some of the best schemes of the Company have been frustrated. Still the outlook has so greatly improved that the Board considers that the time has arrived for a general revision of its commercial organization. It is accordingly proposed that a special committee of Directors shall spend some time in Rhodesia this year to give the matter practical consideration on the spot. It is believed that there are many directions in which productive enterprise can be stimulated and encouraged, and that direct consultation with those who are engaged in the work of building up the industries of the country will afford the most rapid and effective means of securing the hearty co-operation and good-will of those who have made Rhodesia their home.

TWO DUTCH HEROES. There have been few finer examples of heroism than those afforded in the rescue of the last survivors from the wreck of the Great Eastern steamer "Berlin" off the Hook of Holland. Shortly after our despatches to hand, last week, had left, eleven more survivors were unexpectedly rescued. This was due to the splendid efforts of the Dutch lifeboatmen who at last succeeded in throwing a line aboard. There remained fourteen people alive on board, out of a total of 143, when the line fell across the deck. They have been without food and drink for more than 36 hours, drenched through all that time by the spray, clinging for dear life to slippery deck-railings, and cowed and unmanned by the relentless battering of the seas. The men were in the last stages of exhaustion but found strength between them to fasten the line. One by one the eleven entered the "cradle" and were dragged through and over the waves to the pier. When they had recovered they stated that three women had been left on board, unable to move and weakly declaring that they would rather die than face the waves in the "cradle." The rescued were themselves too exhausted to face them to save themselves and they were deaf to all persuasion. The tide was rising, the sea growing worse, and the lifeboatmen reluctantly abandoned the three women to their fate. Two Dutch seamen, not connected with the lifeboat, came to the conclusion early on Saturday morning that rescue was still possible. Martein Sperling and Cornelis Sparling accordingly went to work. They took ropes, watched for a lull and swam across to the pier, on which the waves were still beating with great force. Martein Sperling waited for the tide to ebb farther and then with the greatest gallantry swam out from the pier to the wreck. He only knows how he accomplished that and how he succeeded in clambering on board the wreck. But he achieved both and found the women half unconscious and reclining on a heap of dead. His companion, Cornelis, had made fast a rope to the stanchions of the small lighthouse which stands on the end of the pier and Martein had taken the rope with him when he swam out. Loops were fastened round the women's bodies and with the greatest difficulty—for they were still unwilling to go though far too weak to resist. The three last survivors were dragged to the pier and thence carried to a hotel. All are now well on the way to recovery, though like others of the rescued they are completely prostrated by the deaths of relatives and friends. The two brave men who saved them have for the last few days been among the most popular men in England. Their heroism, however, was appreciated just as keenly in the Netherlands and substantial rewards were subscribed. They and the lifeboatmen, to say nothing of Prince Henry who showed conspicuous courage in the earlier attempts at rescue, have been officially thanked in Parliament. On Prince Henry the King has conferred the G. C. B., an honour which was most assuredly merited and was deeply appreciated. Relief for the English victims has been liberally subscribed at Home, but no English gift is to be made to Sperling and Sparling whose gallantry was of a more splendid type than even that of Prince Henry and of the lifeboatmen.

THE BARAKAR IRON-WORKS. The "Transactions of the Mining and Geological Institute of India" contain an account of the Barakar Iron-works by Mr. W. McFarlane which is interesting as showing the prospects of iron manufacture in this country. The Barakar Works were originally started in 1875 by the Barakar Iron Works Company, but after many vicissitudes were closed in 1879. A few years later Government took over the plant then existing, and after making some additions the Works were re-started. They were carried on by Government for about eight and a half years when they were purchased by the present Company. That was in 1889. Very little of the Works as they then stood now remain. The plant then consisted of two small open-top furnaces—one only being worked—for which the blast was heated by coal in pipe stoves. One blowing engine with its complement of boilers which were entirely fired by coal. The production of pig iron in 1889-1890 was 9,000 tons per annum. This was mainly disposed of to Government establishments either as pig iron or in the shape of castings. The foundries then covered an area of about 12,300 sq. feet and the production was 3,800 tons per annum. When the Works were taken over by the Barakar Company, an immediate start was made to remodel the furnace plant. Successive developments were made and the foundry department has a productive capacity of 25,000 to 30,000 tons per annum and the outturn comprises sleepers and chairs, fencing material, columns for building, G. I. pipes and specials, telegraph posts, etc., and all classes of general work. The consumption of coke in this department alone runs from 6,000 to 7,500 tons per annum. There were six cupolas in this department, when the Works were taken over from Government, and there are now 14. An extension in this department is under consideration by putting down a new General Foundry in order to do heavy castings up to 10 tons. In addition there are machine shops and blacksmiths and erecting yards for carrying out new and repair work in connection with furnaces and other departments. The steel works are of course quite new. They have furnaces, which are of the Siemens Martin type, have a productive capacity of 20,000 tons per annum and are provided with a Wellman Seaver Charging Machine for charging materials into the furnaces; these furnaces, also the re-heating furnaces, being, of course, gas-fired from a battery of 7 producers. In the Rolling Mills, there are a 28-inch mill driven by horizontal reversing engine with 37½ inch cylinders and 54-inch stroke for cogging ingots down to blooms for small mill, or finishing into joists or rails. This mill has its complement of live rolls both on cogging and finishing sides, patent tilters for turning over the ingots, hydraulic shears, saw, etc. At the small mill, which is a 14-inch 3 high bar and guide mill driven by horizontal tandem engine with 18-inch and 28-inch diam. cylinders and 36-inch stroke, ordinary merchant sections are finished. From first to last the Company has, it appears, spent over seventy lakhs on the Works. Foreign "dumped" steel stands in the way of satisfactory progress and, as Mr. McFarlane says, with such competition the prospects for steel working in India are not encourging.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Oriental" with the outward Mails of the 8th instant, left Aden at midnight on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 2 p.m., on Friday next.

THE N. Y. K. Steamer "Colombo Maru" left Hongkong for Singapore on the 17th instant.

CHAPTER XXII of our Serial Story "The Crooked Way," by William le Queux, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

MR. F WILSON, Secretary in the Revenue and Agricultural Department, returns from leave on the 8th of April and joins his office at Simla.

MR. PATTERSON, the Imperial Meteorologist, has been granted three months' privilage leave and will visit Paris and Strassburg in connection with Seismograph work.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

WOMEN'S WORK EXHIBITION.

Captain Sturt.

PEOPLE FOR AUSTRALIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, MARCH 4.

Ample evidence of the general interest that has been aroused in connection with the Australian Exhibition of Women's Work was given at the Federal Government House here on Tuesday, when the members of the various sub-committees met in response to invitations issued by the president (Lady Northcote). Much interest was taken in Lady Northcote's report of the encouragement she had received from all parts of the world in connection with the movement. A message from her Majesty Queen Alexandra, the patroness, was read. This was followed by the reading of a letter from Lady Katharine Coke, a lady-in-waiting to the Princess of Wales. The announcement that the Princess would lend a cushion worked by herself was warmly accepted as a practical expression of her sympathy. The eldest sister of the King, Princess Christian, of Schleswig-Holstein, wrote, promising to send a copy of an old piece of work from a French convent, and her daughters, Princess Victoria and Princess Louise, whose work is of a very high order of merit, will also send examples of art stitching. In a letter from Prince Nicholas of Greece, work from the Hellenic Royal School of Embroidery, in which Princess Nicholas takes much interest, was promised. Princess Stephanie of Austria will send specimens of Austrian needle work. Lady Minto, wife of the Viceroy of India, in a sympathetic letter, announced her intention of forwarding examples of Indian embroidery. Lady Grey, the wife of the Governor-General of Canada, expressed much interest, and asked for various details. Samples of Canadian women's work will be forwarded in due course. Lady Selborne, wife of the High Commissioner in South Africa, will see that Africa is represented at the exhibition, while Lady Aberdeen, writing from Dublin, practically promised that the Royal Irish Industries Association would exhibit. The wife of the Ambassador at St. Petersburg will be instrumental in sending some of the exquisite work for which the Russian peasants are famous, and from Paris the wife of the Ambassador there will also send specimens for the exhibition. In England, Lady Jersey, who from the first has shown enthusiasm, and who has been writing to Lady Northcote weekly since her departure from Australia on the subject of the exhibition is rendering yeoman service by getting promises of all sorts of exhibits from England, Scotland and Wales. This collection will probably represent some of the finest work that has ever been sent out of the British Isles, and general satisfaction was expressed at Lady Jersey's kindly efforts. The P. and O Company has consented to carry free all exhibits that are not for sale and the first arrivals are expected within the next few weeks.

ENGLISH MAIL CONTRACT.

Undeniable evidence exists of the fierce fight the opponents of the new English mail contract are making to prevent, if possible, the contracting firm—Sir James Laing and Sons—carrying out the terms of its agreement with the Commonwealth Government. Mr. Trevisa Clarke, who is at present in Melbourne, states that he has no intention of asking for any variation in the contract He says every influence possible has been brought to bear in financial circles with the idea of preventing the new mail company from getting the debenture capital they require. "There are in the Australian trade certain vested interests," said Mr. Clarke on Saturday. "In the first place come the P. and O. Company and the Orient Company, and next in importance is the White Star line, which is the property of the International Mercantile Marine Company, promoted through the agency of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, which is known as the American combine. The White Star line, in common with certain other steamship lines engaged in the Australian trade, is the property of this American company, and is worked under an agreement with the two great German companies, the Nord-Deutcher Lloyd and the Hamburg-American.

FEELING IN SYDNEY.

The financial difficulties which are being encountered by the British contractors for the new mail services to the Common-wealth have formed the subject of much private correspondence received by the last English mail. One correspondent reported that an impression existed in London that an endeavour was being made to get the Commonwealth Government to guarantee the debentures, which are being offered to the British public.

Mr. Chapman (the Post-master General) said that nothing of the sort had taken place. He knew as everybody knew, that the syndicate was meeting with much opposition in England, and naturally so. Mr. Travisa Clark had informed him that the contractors desired to have a capital of £3,500,000, of which they had found £1,750,000 themselves, while their friends had subscribed another £500,000. That left £1,250,000, which it was proposed to obtain on debentures, but the English money market at present was not very favourable, and the debentures had not perhaps been eagerly sought after. "The Government," said Mr. Chapman, "have a signed contract, which they will expect to be carried out. Our position is very clear. We shall make no variation of the contract, and certainly anything in the nature of a guarantee for the contractors would be a material variation. I notice that we have been told that we should not start fighting until there is occasion. No one is doing so, but the Government have said that they will resent any attempt on the part of any shipping combination or ring to dominate the Australian shipping trade, and if necessary we will make determined efforts to stop any.

THE LIABILITY OF THE RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

The liability of the Railway Department as carriers has often formed the subject of long arguments before courts of law, and the question was touched upon in connection with an interesting case that occupied the attention of his Honor Mr. J. G. Russell, S.M., at the Local Court on Wednesday. Charles Rudolph Mills, forage merchant, of Mitdiam, sued Dunn & Co., Chaff merchants, of East Adelaide, for £3 9/10, balance of an account rendered for bran. Mr. Paris Nesbit, K. C., with Mr. R. G. Nesbit, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. J.R. Anderson for the defendant. It appeared from the evidence that the plaintiff consigned, as far as his knowledge went, 88 bags of bran from Port Adelaide to Adelaide, on the hired truck system. The defendant's agent gave a receipt at Adelaide for the truck of produce, not knowing how many bags there were. On counting them the defendant discovered that there were 77 bags so that he was greatly surprised at receiving an account from the defendant for 88 bags. Counsel for the defendant argued that as the rates for carriage by the railway on the hired truck system were only one-third as much as by the ordinary method, and as the defendant incurred no responsibility, the consignee did not do what was required of him. He should have made such a contract with the department that in case the goods were not delivered a clear action for damages would lie. Counsel for the defendant also contended that the receipt given at Adelaide for the goods did not exempt the department from liability in case the goods were damaged or were less in quantity than they should have been. His Honor held that the defendant had not received the 88 bags. If the Railway Department had lost the 11 bags in dispute that was a matter affecting the department and the plaintiff. He would give judgment for the defendant company, without costs.

STURT, THE EXPLORER.

The proposal to erect a memorial in Adelaide in honor of the intrepid explorer, Captain Charles Sturt, is one which deserves every reasonable encouragement. A prior claim, no doubt, for such a recognition of merit is that of Captain Matthew Flinders, who charted the South Australian coast and took the soundings of all its bays, gulfs, and indentations. This consideration, however, while it should create a determination to do justice to the great navigator, should not interfere with the suggested display of gratitude for the services rendered to the community by Captain Sturt. There is something anomalous, perhaps, in the fact that Mr. J. McDouall Sturt, who was trained in exploration work by Sturt, should have his effigy erected in the principal street of Adelaide before any similar perpetuation of the memory of his celebrated predecessor had been arranged. But here, again, it is a case of "this ye should have done, and not left the other undone." There are already busts in marble of Captain Sturt in Melbourne and in Adelaide National Galleries, and he has a place of honor, too, in Sydney, for his work for Australia entitled him to the gratitude of more than one State. Still, it was with South Australia's early history that he was most closely associated, and it is here that the chief claim for thankful recognition rests. We have already named a city street, a river, and a district in his honor, and there was once an electorate bearing his name; while there are not many people who could not give some account of his exploits. It was he who discovered the Darling River and the Bogan, while it was he who traced the course of the Murray from its junction with the Murrumbidgee to Lake Alexandria which he christened in honor of the late Queen. As a result of his report on the aspect of the country, the project for the foundation of South Australia was started, and after the settlement of this country Captain Sturt became closely associated with its government. While officially connected with this State he carried out important exploratory work, and, among other well-known geographical features, found and named Cooper's Creek. The whole story of Captain Sturt's exploits is one of inspiration and power, and his figure in bronze, erected in Victoria square, would be an incentive to those who looked on it to study his history, and so learn how much better it is to "do noble deeds, not dream them all day long."

A BOND IN THE INTERIOR.

The arrival of Frank Hann at Oodnadatta from Laverton (Western Australia) once again opens up the question of an overland stock route to connect the goldfields areas of that State with Central Australia. It is a much easier matter to open up a controversy thereon than to open up that route. The writer having had the misfortune to spend the longest, weariest, and driest weeks of a much travelled existence in the localities around the Warburton Ranges, which Hann enthuses over as being such atractive pastoral country, begs to differ with him. The writer and his two mates had ranged far and wider inspecting and reporting on pastoral country in, and droving in the back-blocks of every State in the Commonwealth and considered themselves about as well qualified to give an opinion on this class of country as any men; and they without hesitation condemned the lot as a field for any form of pastoral enterprise. It might be possible in an exceptionally favorable season—an occurrence of one in twenty—to push through a few head of strong dry cattle along the course of the known waters. The result to be attained would, however, never justify the expenses any more than Hann's suggestion of opening up the track by well-sinking can commend itself to stockholders in this State as a feasible project.

PEOPLE FOR AUSTRALIA.

At a meeting of the Victorian branch of the Immigration League of Australia on Monday the Prime Minister denounced the State Governments for going back on the promises made at the Premier's Conference in Sydney last year, and called on the public men of the Commonwealth to rally round the Immigration Leagues and all the agencies for the promotion of united action. Mr. Deakin said twelve months ago there was a conference of Premiers in Sydney, at which he delivered a speech on immigration and the opportunities afforded for joint action. His proposals met with favor, and there was a unanimous disposition to accept them with certain minor stipulations. Two months after the conference he communicated with the States repeating the proposals agreed to and asking figures, plans, and data generally. After twelve months of correspondence he could say that with one single exception he was yet without either plans or figures, and almost without data from any of the States. The net result of it all was that only two States were prepared even vaguely to indicate how many emigrants they could absorb, and two had not answered the enquiries. It was true the Agent-General had reported that little was to be gained by the establishment of a Central emigration Office, and with reluctance he had bowed to their judgment as that of men on the spot. But all the rest of the Sydney proposals remained, and the unfortunate conclusions of twelve months' correspondence was that there was a disagreement amongst the Sates. Each was proceeding independently on its own lines and in rivalry inevitably with its fellows. He was astonished and unhappy to have to say that every particular of the agreement which was reached in Sydney had now been abandoned. Need he say in face of such a fact how much need there was for such a league as that which Dr. Arthur had initiated in Sydney and which they were starting in Melbourne? Good land in many of the States would not be available in free grants.

A.

ODE TO A MOURGIE.

1

Amongst the roadside garbage oft, O Mourgie thee I spy,
A skeletonian kind of bird with feathers all awry:—
That is when any plumes at all do grace thy fleasome form,
They usually appear as if they'd suffered in a storm.

2

The 'Mutton Club' perchance may fail—a lack prevail of beef;
And even 'goat' a taint attain through heat beyond relief;
But thou! delectable—though tough—a score of forms canst take—
Appearing as a 'boiled' or 'roast'—o'en as a limb ramp steak.

3

Ubiquitous, as well, thy caste, and always to be found,
The most remote dak-bungalow will with thy cries resound:
Nor heat nor cold affect thy state—nor joy nor sorrow heap
Thee from thy enchanting 'Tidd'ers Ground'—the village refuse heap.

4.

Much plenteous philosophic food—for thought—lies in thy legs.
No self-respecting fowl laid e'er such microscopic eggs:
Thour't built to all intents upon perpetual motion plan—
Though no one ever servest thee—yet serv'st thou every man.

5.

The pariah dogs upon thee pray—thine eggs the cobra steals,
The Khidmatgar is always lax in serving thee thy meals:
The Burden of thy life is held—to ridicule direct
Against the man of humble mien—designing him hen-pecked.

6.

Methinks I bear the luncheon bell—'tis calling me to feed.
A vacuum within my ribs proclaims a snack I need;
I've spent a pleasant hour or so in contemplation fine.
Of all thy virtues: now I think upon thy flesh I'll dine.

R. E. G.

THE approximate statement of Traffic of the Barsi Light Railway Company, Limited (78 miles open) for the week ending 9th March 1907, amounted to Rs. 9,482, being an increase of Rs. 6,213 on the corresponding week of last year. The total earnings from 1st January to 9th March were Rs. 1,15,611, being an increase of Rs. 62,365 on the corresponding period of last year.

THE Austrian Lloyds's s. s. "Africa" from Trieste, left Aden on the morning of the 17th instant, and is due here on the 22nd instant at 3 p.m. The same Co.'s s s. "Persia" from Bombay, arrived at Hongkong on the morning of the 17th instant. Other sailings of this Company's vessels are reported as under:—Thes. s. "Maria Valerie" from Calcutta left Madras for Trieste on the afternoon of the 16th instant; s.s. "Vindobona," from Trieste, left Madras for Calcutta on the afternoon of the 17th instant; s.s. "Vorwaerts" left Kobe for Bombay on the morning of the 17th instant; and the s. s. "Koerber" from Bombay, arrived at Trieste on the 16th instant at daybreak.

(By telegraph to Perth, Western Australia.)

THE TROUBLES IN PERSIA.

REFUGEES STILL AT ISPAHAN.

Changes in the Governorship.

RESIGNATION OF THE GRAND VIZIER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 17.

A Reuter's telegram from Teheran states that Zill es Sultan has resigned the Governorship of Ispahan and that Nizam es Sultaneh has succeeded him.

A thousand persons are still in the British Consulate in Ispahan, but it is believed that the troubles are ended.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Teheran states that fifty Cossacks have arrived there to guard the Russian Legation.

The *D ily Mail*, however, says that the Cossacks are proceeding to guard Russian Consulates in the South.

LATER.

Reuter's Correspondent in Teheran telegraphs that the Grand Vizier has resigned.

MR. HALDANE AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

Betting on Enthusiasm.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

Mr. Haldane, speaking at a Volunteer Prize Distribution, said that he believed Compulsory Service would destroy the splendid spirit of the Volunteers. Britain, being an island defended by a strong navy, he preferred to put his money on a spirit of enthusiasm and voluntary service.

DISASTER IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Explosion, Fire and Flood.

LONDON, MARCH 17.

An explosion and fire have occurred at the Warwick potteries at Wheeling in the flooded district of West Virginia. The terrified workers, who were mostly Syrians, leapt out of the windows and eighteen perished in the swift current. A hundred people were rescued by boats.

MORE SHIPPING DISASTERS.

White Star and West African Liners Ashore.

GALLANT RESCUE WORK.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The White Star Liner "Suevic" from Sydney, went ashore on the rocks, at the Lizard, in a fog at 10.30 last night. There was a rough sea, and a moderate gale was blowing.

Four hundred people are on board.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

One hundred and fifty of the passengers of the "Suevic" have been saved and the work of rescue continues. There were one hundred and sixty children aboard and the crew are bringing them ashore in their arms. A high wind has cleared the fog away. Three of the vessel's compartments are flooded. The salvage of the ship depends on the weather which is most unpromising.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The West African Liner "Jebba" is ashore on Prawle Point. Seventy of her passengers, mostly soldiers and invalids, have been saved by the Rocket apparatus. The vessel is likely to become a total loss.

FRENCH NAVAL ACCIDENT.

Torpedo Boats in Collision.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Two men have been killed and one injured by the breaking of a steampipe, in a collision between two French torpedo boats, which were manœuvring with lights out, off Ajaccio.

COTTON FIRE AT GENOA.

Fifteen Thousand Bales Burned.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Fifteen thousand bales of cotton have been burned in a fire on the Quay at Genoa.

DOCK STRIKE AT NANTES.

A Gendarme Killed.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Dock labourers at Nantes have gone on strike. They stoned the gendarmes who were clearing the streets and killed one with a revolver. A striker has since died from a sabre-cut.

THE INDIAN ARMY.

New Appointment.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Colonel Poett has been appointed D. A. G. on the Eastern Command of India.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The death is announced of the Fenian Leader John O'Leary.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, MARCH 18.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Oriental with the English mails of the 8th inst. left here for Bombay at midnight yesterday (Sunday). The same Company's s. s. Victoria left for Colombo and Australia also at midnight yesterday.

THE EXPLORATION OF MOUNT EVEREST.

Sanction Refused on Tibetan Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 18.

Replying to a request, put forward by Sir George Taubman Goldie, to sanction a scientific expedition to Mount Everest under Major Bruce from the Tibetan side, Mr. Morley refers to the refusal to sanction an expedition in March 1906. He said that it is not possible, consistently with the interests of the policy of the Government, to encourage or help in the exploration of Tibet. An expedition without previous notice being given to the Lhasa Government, would raise a question which the Government wish to avoid, in a more embarrassing form, than if application were made to the Tibetan Government for their consent.

The London *Times*, in commenting on the affair thinks that one reason for the refusal is a wish not to jeopardise the trading facilities provided for in the Tibetan Treaty. A still weightier argument may be not to awaken Russian susceptibilities during the negotiations for an understanding with that country.

THE LAUNCH OF THE "INDOMITABLE."

Chinese Minister's Aspirations.

LONDON, MARCH 18.

The Chinese Minister was present at the launch of the "Indomitable." In the course of the speech which he made, he said that he was much impressed with the importance of the Navy to national stability. He hoped that in the near future China would have an efficient Navy. He trusted that the long existing friendship between Great Britain and China would become still closer.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT IN CEYLON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO MARCH, 18.

Elephants doing obeisance and natives devil dancing enlivened the Royal journey to Kandy where the Royal Party arrived yesterday. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught motored to Peradeniya. Forty-five guests attended the State dinner.

To-day rain frequently cleared the streets and affected the proceedings. At noon the Duke received the Freemasons' address. His Royal Highness, in thanking the Freemasons, said he would further freemasonary everywhere possible. A photograph was taken of the Masons.

In the afternoon the Duke held a Durbar of Sinhalese Chiefs in the Audience Hall at Kandy occupying the historic Kandyan Kings' throne. Afterwards His Royal Highness inspected a parade of the Mounted Rifles, the Planters Rifle Corps, the Ceylonese Light Infantry and 450 Volunteers. He unveiled a bronze equestrian statue designed by a planter's wife, Mrs. E. H. L, Thomas, in memory of the Boer war contigent. His Royal Highness also received the Planters' Association address.

The Duke proceeds to Diyatalawa to-morrow The Princesses visit Anuradhapura.

THE PUNJAB COLONISATION BILL.

Monster Protest Meeting Arranged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 18.

A Lyallpur correspondant writes under date March 17th :—"The passing of the Bill to make provision for the colonisation and administration of Government lands in the Punjab has evoked an expression of disappointment in the Colony.

Arrangements are being made for holding a monster protest meeting here on the occasion of the Horse and Cattle Show next week.

There has been distributed broadcast in the Colony a pamphlet containing eight pages of Punjabi verses accusing Government of having decoyed settlers into the Colony with soft words, and of seeking to break its plighted word with them, finding fault with most of the sections of the new enactment, and calling upon Government not to damage its reputation for justice and fair play by placing the Act on the Statute book.

THE RECENT SHIKARI ACCIDENT.

Mr. Lewis' Condition Serious.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer, South Indian Railway, who was gored by a bison recently, was not taken to Podanur as reported, but is still at Perambiculam, Dr. McCaully Hayes fearing to remove him. I understand that Mr. Lewis with Lieutenant Berkeley, 86th Carnatic Infantry, was following the wounded bull when he was charged by a cow which they came across while tracking the bull. The cow, after knocking Mr. Lewis over, went off some distance when it was killed by Lieutenant Berkeley.

TO-MORROW'S COUNCIL MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

At the meeting of the Viceroy's Council on Wednesday the 20th, the Hon Mr. Baker will introduce and explain the Financial Statement for 1907—8, the Hon Mr. Miller will move that the Bill to repeal and amend certain exactments relating to abolished rates and cesses be taken into consideration, that certain changes he made and that the Bill as amended be passed.

JUTE FIRE AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

An extensive Jute fire has occurred at Messrs. Arbuthnot and Company's premises at Naraingunj. The damage is estimated at about two lakhs.

THE DARJEELING MURDER.

Sergeant Wemyss Taken to Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

Sergeant Wemyss, who has been committed to the Sessions for the murder of Miss Amy Gardner, leaves Darjeeling under escort for Calcutta to-day.

THE "BARAK" DISASTER.

Dead Bodies Recovered.

FEARED GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

A Chittagong correspondent wires that the "Barak" has been turned on her side and 38 dead bodies have been found and 12 more are in sight The number of booked passengers is only 60, but there are very good reasons to believe that there were a large number of unbooked passengers also on board the vessel.

Divers are hard at work at the scene of the wreck.

LATER.

Recent information appears to show that the loss of life in connection with the "Barak" foundering is greater than was supposed, though the full extent of the disaster cannot even yet be ascertained. No official confirmation of the report has been received,

THE LATE DISTRICT JUDGE OF KHANDESH.

Letter of Condolence to his Family.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DHULIA, MARCH 18.

A large and influential meeting of the citizens of Khandesh was held at the Dhulia Club to-day to condole with the family of the late Mr. Raghunath Shivram Tipnis, District Judge of Khandesh, in their sad bereavement by his sudden death. Mr. Krishnaji Wasudev Garud proposed and Mr. Shepherd, the Collector of Khandesh and President, duly seconded the resolution.

In opening the proceedings of the Meeting, Mr. Shepherd expressed sorrow at the sudden death of one of the most distinguished fellow-citizens. He recounted the eminent services of the deceased gentleman and paid a high tribute to his amiable social qualities. He had, he observed, rendered valuable services to society in bringing Europeans and Natives together and creating friendly feelings between them.

Mr. Apte next proposed that a letter of condolence be sent to Mrs. Tipnis and her sons on behalf of the citizens of Dhulia and in doing so gave his experiences as a lawyer practising in his Court and spoke of the late Judge's uniform kindness and consideration to the members of the Bar. Mr. Siddhanath D Garud, in supporting this resolution on behalf of the non-official residents of Dhulia spoke, in feeling terms of the deceased, and gave a brief history of his career, and his eminent qualities which won for him his distinguished position. The resolution was unanimously adopted and a letter over the signatures of all those present was sent to the family of Mr. Tipnis.

"PUNJABEE" PROSECUTION.

Mitigation of Punishment on Appeal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 18.

Mr. N. P. Tollinton, the Lahore Divisional Judge, delivered judgment on Monday morning in the Appeal of the *Punjabee* against its conviction by Mr. R. A. Mant, District Magistrate, under Section 153 (a) of the Indian Penal Code. The Superior Court reduced the sentence passed upon the Proprieter of the offending Journal, (namely two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 with an additional term of six months' rigorous imprisonment in default of payment) to the level of that passed upon the Editor, namely six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200, with an additional term of three months rigorous imprisonment in default of payment.

CALCUTTA TEMPERANCE FEDERATION.

Restriction in the Issue of Licenses.

(FORM OUR CORRESPONDENT,)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

In view of the fact that new licenses will be issued on the 1st of April, the Calcutta Temperance Federation Council has written to the Superintendent of Excise Revenue urging that children under 14 years of age should not be served ; that the number of liquor shops, hostels, etc., in Bentinck street and its neighbourhood are in excess of requirements ; that the Regulation against women being employed in them is being evaded ; and that the number of hotels keeping open after 11 p.m. be reduced.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Dinner at the Saturday Club.

CELEBRATION IN LUCKNOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 18.

About seventy Irishmen dined at the Saturday Club last Saturday it being the eve of St Patrick's Day. Sir Louis Dane, who presided, had Lord Kitchener on one side and Sir Henry MacMahon on the other. Toasts were drunk to the King, Saint Patrick, the Duke of Connaught, and the Land that bore us.

There were no speeches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, MARCH 18.

St. Patrick's Dinner held at the Chutter Manzil was a great success. Mr. Saunders, the Commissoiner in Lucknow, proposed the toast of the King-Emperor and gave the toast of the evening, St. Patrick, in a particularly appropriate speech full of happy allusions.

PUNJAB CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Date of Annual Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 18.

The Annual General Meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce will be held in the Delhi Town Hall on Friday, the 22nd instant.

DR. Sven Hedin has left Shigatse for the interior of Tibet.

THE Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have telegraphed to Lord Curzon congratulating him on his election to the Chancellorship of the University of Oxford.

MR. C. B. Bayley, M. V. O. has been appointed Honorary Secretary and Treasurer of the Trustees of the Lady Canning Memorial Fund in place of Mr. W. Parsons retired.

DRIED plantains form a promising export staple in Acheen, says the "Malay Mail." The Government are seeking to encourage the trade by finding a market for the fruit in Holland.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL.

The Elections.

DEFEAT OF THE PROGRESSIVES.

London, March 2.—The London County Council elections took place yesterday, and resulted in the Progressives being severely defeated.

For the 118 seats on the Council 262 candidates were nominated as follows : Municipal Reformers, 118; Independents, 13 ; Progressives. 109 ; Labour Socialists, 22. The polling was very heavy.

The results were :—

Municipal Reformers (previously known as Moderates) ...	80
Progressives ...	34
Labour Socialists...	3
Independent ...	1

The following table shows the results of the last four elections for the London County Council :—

	1898.	1901.	1904.	1907.
Progressives ...	70	84	83	34
Moderates ...	48	32	34	80
Independents ...	—	12	1	1
Labour...	—	—	—	3

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

The Parliamentary Luncheon.

London, March 2.—His Majesty the King, on hearing that the House of Lords and the House of Commons had decided to entertain the visiting colonial Premiers at luncheon, offered the use of Westminster Hall for the occasion, and suggested that the arrangements for the function should be similar to those which prevailed at the banquet given to the visiting French naval officers some time ago.

His Majesty expressed a hope that at the luncheon the Speaker (Mr. J. W, Lowther) would preside at one table, and the Lord High Chancellor (Lord Loreburn) at another.

TREATMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN.

Proposed Legislation.

London, March 2.—In the House of Commons a Bill introduced by Mr. Ramsay Macdonald (Labour), providing for the system of supplying meals to school children being extended to Scotland was read a second time.

Another Bill dealing with school children was also read a second time at the same sitting. This measure introduced by Mr. Walter R. Rea (Liberal), provides for the medical inspection of chool children in England and Wales, and improvement in the playing grounds, and other means of ecreation.

AUSTRALIAN-ENGLISH MAIL CONTRACT.

Statement by Sir Thomas Sutherland.

London, March 2.—In a leter to the "Times," Sir Thomas Sutherland, chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., states he is unaware of any conspiracy against the new Australian mail project.

If, he says, any of the eminent shipbuilders who evolved the scheme and who apparently know but little of the Australian trade care to see figures regarding the working of 10,000 ton mail steamers, he will give them some startling information.

The Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Co., Sir Thomas adds, contemplates laying up some of its largest steamers for a considerable portion of each year, in preference to running costly voyages to Australia.

IMMIGRATON.

The New South Wales Scheme.

London, March 2.—The increased facilities for passage and settlement offered by New South Wales are causing numerous appications for berths in vessels bound for that State. During this week 100 immigrants will leave for Sydney. This batch will include six families, each taking out over £1,000

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

The Prime Minister's Views.

London, March 2.—The Prime Minister, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, in an article contributed by him to the new Liberal Newspaper, the "Nation" (formerly the "Speaker"), states the original International Peace Conference at the Hague was convened for the purpose of discussing the question of the Powers limiting their armament

Since that conference was held Sir Henry declares, the naval and military burden is increased, while the points of disagreement betwen the nations have become less acute and the serment in favour of peace has become incomparably stronger.

Emphasising Great Britain's reduction of expenditure in the War Department and her willingness to go further in that direction if a similar disposition be shown in other quarters, the British delegates will not enter the forthcoming International Peace Conference empty-handed. He did not belie that the suggestion or example of this county would count for nothing because of our prepondent naval position being maintained. If our fleet is invulnerable, he added, it carries no menace.

ANOTHER SIIPPING SENSATDN.

Crew's Thrilling xperience.

AFLOAT ON ARAFT.

WOMAN AMONGS THE SURVIVORS

Adelaide, March 3.—In latile 47·5deg. N. and longitude 128·10deg. W., durina strong south-east gale, accompanied by furiot squalls and hail, the British ship Barcore, which reached Port Adelaide from Puget Sound on Saturday afternoon, sighted a mass of wreckge. On the floating mass which consisted of the after housetop of the American ship Great Admiral there were 15 men and a woman. It was then too dark for the Captain of the Barcore to locate the extent and direction of the floating wreckage. Next morning as soon as there was sufficient light to see the ship was brought as close as prudent to the wreck, and with great difficulty the starboard life-boats were got out of the davits and volunteers were called for Among those who responded were the chief officer, the boatswain, and several A. B.'s, and with the aid of large quantities of oil, the boat was safely launched. With great exertion the crew succeeded in reaching the wreckage. After several attempts they succeeded in getting the much-exhausted castaways who were on two separate portions of the housetop, into the boat. When all had been got on board the Barcore again, there were found to be 1[illegible] people, including the master, mate, mate's wife, and seamen. The cook and steward succumbed during the first night on the raft. The castaways were in a pitiable condition, having spent two nights and part of two days clinging to parts of the after housetop of the lost ship without food, water, or shelter. They were soon made comfortable. Had it not been for the wreckage acting as a breakwater to the crew on the raft they would have perished, as the terrific sea must have washed them off their frail support. Captain McKenzie, of the Barcore, ascertained that the people he had saved belonged to the American ship Great Admiral, bound from Port Townsend to San Pedro California, with a cargo of timber. During a terrific south-east gale, which blew with hurricane force, the Great Admiral was found to be making water freely, and she was thrown on her beam ends to starboard. Captain Sterling, her master, ordered the masts to be cut away, to try and save the vessel. The crew were called on to the after housetop. The mizzenmast snapped about 8ft. above the housetop. A tremendous wave then swept the vessel, and carried the top part of the after-deck house with the crew on it, into the sea in the midst of broken spars and timber.

On the morning of December 24 a barque hove in sight which proved to be the Andrew Welch, from the Sandwich Islands to San Francisco. The shipwrecked people were transferred to the passing barque. The 'Great Admiral' was owned and commanded by Captain E. St[illegible]. He valued the vessel at \$25,000, insurance on her, but carried

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

The Corporation and the Banks.

AN adjourned monthly meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. A. G. Viegas presiding.

Dr. K. E Dadachanji asked for urgency to bring before the meeting a resolution of the Standing Committee *re* banks in which to invest the Corporation's money. The Standing Committee recommended the following banks in which to invest their funds :—

1. The Bank of Bengal.
2. The Comptoir National, D'Escompte de Paris.
3. The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation.
4. The National Bank of India, Limited.
5. The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Ltd.
6. The Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.
7. The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.
8. The Bank of India, Limited.

Dr. Dadachanji moved the adoption of the Committee's recommendation.

Dr. Sukhia moved as an amendment that the Municipal funds be vested only in those banks as was done hitherto.

The President: I should like to draw Dr. Sukhia's attention to section 122 (2). According to that section, all that you can do is to refer the matter back to the Standing Committee, because unless the Standing Committee recommends the suggestion you have made, the Corporation cannot do anything in the matter. You can express an opinion simply, but you cannot move the amendment as you propose to do. You can do one of two things ; either move it simply as an expression of opinion or refer the matter back for re-consideration to the Standing Committee.

Dr, Sukhia : Then I move the amendment that in the opinion of the Corporation it is advisable that the surplus money belonging to the Corporation should only be deposited in the banks as was done hitherto.

The President : Who seconds the amendment ? (After a short pause). If no one seconds it, it falls to the ground.

And the amendment fell to the ground.

Mr. Jamsetjee A. Wadia said he was not one of the Directors of the Bank of India. He had absolutely no connection with that Bank, but he might say, that the Bank held a very substantial position. Rs. 50 lakhs had already been subscribed for in a very short time, and it was physically impossible for the Bank to lose its capital of a crore of rupees within a few months.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, in reply to the arguments, said that the Bank of India was a new Bank started with native capital. The Bank was very substantially financed, on a very sound basis. In a very short time, more than half of its capital had been subscribed for and over fifty lakhs of rupees had not been called for. That fact clearly showed that the Bank enjoyed a very good reputation.

Dr. Dadachanji's proposition was then agreed to.

PROPOSED TRAMWAY EXTENSIONS.

The Municipal Commissioner asked for urgency to bring before the meeting the fouth report of the Corporation's Committee regarding tramway extensions. The urgency was granted and on the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta it was resolved that the report be approved of and adopted.

NEW ORGANIZATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Corporation's Committee on the Re-organization of the Health Department, already published in these columns, was next taken in hand.

The Hon. Sir Pherozeshah Mehta in putting the scheme for the re-organization of the Health Department, as recommended by the Committee, sketched the whole history of that Department from its inception. He dilated upon the several changes as recommended in the Committee's report. One of the important changes that he emphasized upon was that the sanitary administration of the city under the Health Officer should be so arranged as to make close inspection of each of the wards by a medical officer possible. What they wanted in a city like Bombay was, a close supervision of the ordinary daily routine work of the Department. With regard to the scientific speculation they must be attended to in a somewhat different manner. That function must be left to the Health Officer who could devote his time to the study of the germs and their progress, and of the different diseases, particularly of the plague. One almost felt perfectly hopeless as to any result coming out of the scientific researches of the true progress of those germs, for he could say that they were now in the same position of ignorance of the plague germs as they were at the time the plague broke out. Do what they might in the way of medical and scientific research, the plague was one of those things for which they must await the operations of nature's laws. It was, therefore, that the daily routine work of the Health Department should be more efficiently done by the wards being placed in the charge of medical officers. He for one had not brought the consideration of the question of cost because a few thousand rupees saved or increased in the Budget of the City was not a question which could prevent them from doing what they thought was necessary and right for the thorough working of the Health Department. Therefore, he had not gone into the question whether through the new scheme there would be a saving or any increase even upon the present heavy cost which the Corporation was incurring so far as the budget of the Health Department was concerned. The Commissioner and the Health Officer were of opinion that the proposals set forth in the report be adopted if one alteration was made. What they proposed was that there should be two assistants to the Health Officer—one on a salary of Rs. 600 rising up to Rs. 750, and the other with a salary of Rs. 750 rising up to Rs. 1,000. Dr. Turner was particular in having a conservancy assistant for that department. Sir Pherozeshah then proposed :—(1) that the Committee's report be adopted ; (2) in view of the personal assistant provided in the para 12 of the report, there should be two assistants given to the Health Officer, one on a salary of Rs 600 rising up to Rs. 750, and the other on a salary of Rs. 750 rising up to Rs. 1,000 ; (3) That the scheme be brought into operation from the 1st of July, and in that case the number of the deputy officers be reduced from 9 to 8.

Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

Mr. James MacDonald speaking upon the subject said he was still of opinion that the time had not come for the proposed change in the Health Department. He suggested that the scheme be put into operation some time in October next, instead of in July, as proposed. He took a serious objection to certain remarks made in his minute by Dr. Sukhia, wherein he stated that the Government nominees and the nominees on behalf of the Justices and the ratepayers' representatives who had no personal landed stake in the City and who were led away by mere personal considerations were not men of liberal and sympathetic views towards their colleagues. The speaker insisted that so far as he knew there were no members who were led away by mere personal considerations, and even if they were, Dr. Sukhia had no right to use such language in his minute. He was sure, there was not one Corporator who would not agree with him in taking an exception to that statement. Dr. Sukhia also stated in his minute that time had long since passed away to decide on a new permanent constitution of the Health Department and yet he had signed the report which had suggested so many important changes.

Further consideration of the matter stands adjourned.

NAGPUR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NAGPUR, MARCH 14.

Once more, for the fourth time, the Roman Catholic Diocese of Nagpur has to mourn very deeply, as news has been received by the Reverend F.J.M. Crochet, the Vicar of the R C. Cathedral, of the death of the Right Reverend Dr. E. S. Bonaventure in France on the 13th instant. The sad news came by wire from France this morning. The solemn *Requiem* services will be held throughout the diocese as soon as arrangements are made.

"FROM FIJI TO THE CANNIBAL ISLANDS."*

To most of us, brought up in big towns, under the monotonous influences of a civilisation which leaves the imagination untouched and unstirred, the "Song of the Road" and the "Call of the Wild," and the "Welcome home" of Mother Earth are terms which have no meaning and no force. It was not so with our fore-fathers ; the "Wander-lust" seized them ; it drove the Vikings in their tiny skiffs over the troublous and tempestuous waters of the northern seas, and it impelled the Drakes and Frobishers of the days of Good Queen Bess to their adventurous voyages to unknown lands. And the longing for the free, broad, open solitary spaces of the earth, a longing, which lying latent, has never been suspected till sudden changes of circumstances bring it forth to light, still sometimes lays hold of some of us driving us to wander in the wilderness, were putting aside for a time the veneer of civilisation, we may gain a glimpse into the open throbbing heart of Mother Nature and learn her ways with other families of her children. This longing is in the Anglo-Saxon blood ; our sons and brothers hear the call and hurry forth, in response, to the desolate parts of the earth. But it is not often that an English *girl* wanders, *alone*, far from the beaten track ; few men, even, would care to follow plucky Miss Grimshaw to the Cannibal Islands ; through districts where no white man's foot had ever been planted ; to hill strong-holds, as in Malekula, where, but three weeks before her visit, it had been found necessary to send a strong punitive expedition from two men-of-war, to over-awe the natives, and put a stop to the wholesale murders of white men ; to round-up half-wild cattle in Taviuni, in an extremely broken and woody country. on a high-spirited young stock-horse, who "wouldn't be ridden except with a light snaffle, bucked when one held him in, and could do feats in the way of step-dancing at full gallop, among boulders, gullies, tree stumps, and sudden deep holes ;" and to brave fevers and cannibals in an attempt to "do" Tanna's great volcano which, famous as it is, has been very seldom visited. Such are some of the scenes described by Miss Grimshaw in "From Fiji to the Cannibal Islands," Her subject is unhackneyed ; she has seen places and encountered peoples concerning which very little was known before ; her views on the political and social conditions of the islands through which she passed are bright and intelligent ; she is keenly interested in life in these far-off countries in all its aspects ; and she has looked upon their beauties of land and water with the seeing eye and the comprehending soul of the artist. Furthermore she has the gift of expressing her thoughts in a clever, chatty and interesting style. Small wonder then that she has given us a most fascinating book.

To begin with, Miss Grimshaw tells us that there is a good deal of mis-apprehension abroad as to the difficulty of reaching such places as Fiji and the New Hebrides from England It will be a surprise to many to learn that the whole journey to Suva, the capital of Fiji, or to Vila, New Hebrides, can be done in less than eight weeks' time, almost entirely by P. and O. steamer, at a cost of £45—£48 ; while the enterprising young man, who does not object to a bit of "roughing," and is content to do the journey in the plainest way, may reach "fresh fields and pastures," of the newest, at an entire cost of a twenty pound note. Again, the Cunard-American route is quick, comfortable, and full of interest. Or a round-the-earth trip, which would take in "all that is best worth seeing in the island world, as well as a most interesting part of the United States" might be arranged through New York, Chicago, Kansas, New Mexico, Colorado, Arizona, San Francisco to "fairy-like Tahiti, one of the pearls of the the Pacific," thence through the Cook Islands to New Zealand, "where the world's greatest thermal wonders are to be found," then on to the Friendly Islands, Samoa. Fiji, and Sydney, en route for home. Miss Grimshaw, however, takes us via Port Said, Aden, Colombo, Melbourne, and Sydney to Fiji, and her description of Suva, the capital, which is situated on Viti Levu, the most important island in the Archipelago, is a good example of her style.

One morning, we are all waked early by the sound of the steamer shrieking for a pilot, and when we hurry on deck, we are confronted by a sparkling harbour, a green lagoon, and a pile of the most extraordinary and incredible mountain-ranges ever seen outside the dreams of a delirious scene-painter . . . . Opposite the hills lies a pretty little town, under the shelter of rich green wooded heights. . . . It is some time before the new-comer realises that Suva, the capital, is to Fiji in general as the feather in the factory-girl's hat is to the rest of her attire...Still, to the traveller from home, who has probably arrived with undefined fears of "Savages" about the beach and the roughest of tavern accommodation in the town, the first impression is astonishing. Suva on landing, proves to be a good-sized town, with a long handsome main-street, edged on one side by neatly cut grass, and great flamboyant trees in full flowers of vivid scarlet, bordering the still green waveless lagoon that lies inside the coral reef. On the other side stand shops with big plate-glass windows, clubs, offices, hotels. A little way out of the town is Government House, perched upon its own high hill to catch the trade-wind—long and wide and deeply verandahed with a tall flag-staff bearing the Union Jack on the roof, armed native sentries pacing at the avenue gates and a stately flight of steps leading to the porch, to be covered with red carpet on great occasions....And this is Savage Fiji!

The history of Fiji is very interesting and its present condition, illustrative of the power of Christianity and Civilisation, offers a striking contrast to that of the New Hebrides. "In the earlier part of the nineteenth century the Fijian was the most determined Cannibal known to savage history," but under the influence of missionaries and settlers, the country was, in the early fifties, rapidly advancing towards a better state of civilisation, till King Thakomban, "one of the worst monsters of cruelty known since the days of nero," came to the throne. His brutalities were such that the United States Government interfered, claiming £9,000 compensation for the murder of some of its sailors. The King, unable to pay the indemnity, offered his country, in the year 1858, to Great Britain, but for 16 years it went a begging, till the American Civil War proved the importance of her cotton industry. Adventurous settlers were attracted to the islands, acquired large properties, and made money rapidly. The warlike tribes of Tonga, however, invaded the country, and King Thakombau in despair, at length in 1874, handed over his country to England, and Fiji became a Crown Colony. Since then her troubles are over ; cannibalism is as extinct as woad painting in England. Miss Grimshaw, accompanied only by three native servants was able to roam through the Islands in every direction without let, hindrance, or insult ; was received everywhere with welcome and respect and was royally feasted and entertained on pig, chicken, yam and yanggona by men whose fathers had not infrequently tasted, human, and even white man's flesh. "He plenty good ki-ki (food), one-fellow man," confessed an old cannibal on the beach one day. "Plenty good, Misi—all same one-fellow chicken"! But the shadow of the old dark days still lowers overhead, and very vivid is the picture which our authoress draws of the present day Fijiaw.

He is a very pleasant person himself, hospitable in the highest degree, honest, good-natured and clever with his hands. . . . He can be a jolly fellow enough in his own way ; he is exceedingly good-natured, readily pleased, and delighted with a joke. Still, at bottom, he has a spring of darkness and melancholy that is ever ready to rise and overflow the surface sunniness. His fathers lived lives of gloom and terror, always under the shadow of the war club and the braining-stone, and within sound of the terrible "lali," or death-drum. When a chief died, the "Kaisi," (commoners) were slain in dozens and thrown into his grave, because—"a chief must have grass to line his tomb, so that he may lie soft." When a war canoe was launched it went down to the sea over hundreds of writhing human bodies, whose life blood stained its keel, and whose death yells sped it on its way. Living men were placed in the holes that received the supporting pillars of every chiefly mansion; human bodies, frequently alive, were daily forced into the red hot cooking ovens that supplied the meals of the chief. What wonder that the shadow of these hideous days—which can yet be remembered by the older men—should still rest upon the younger generation!

Westward of the Fijis lie the Cannibal New Hebrides, "extremely beautiful, remarkably fertile," but where "life is more like a nightmare than a dream and murder stalks openly in broad daylight." Explored, charted and named by the famous Captain Cook, the islands attracted very little attention till the annexation by France in the year 1854, of the adjacent group, New Caledonia. Since then, though in 1878 England and France mutually agreed to recognise the independence of the islands, France has been making continuous, subtle, diplomatic efforts to gain an ascendancy and establish a protectorate over the New Hebrides. Her reasons are not far to seek. To quote again—

First of all, because new Caledonia—that rich plum among island countries a land three hundred miles long, containing almost every precious and semi-precious metal, cannot be securely held without the New Hebrides group. The latter is eminently fitted for the establishment of a naval base, and contains three magnificent harbours, which neither New Caledonia nor any place within thousands of miles can match. Secondly, the opening of the Panama Canal route will bring the islands so much nearer to the great trading high ways, that they will become more important than they are at present, both from a strategic and a trading point of view. Thirdly, New Caledonia is not a grain-producing country, the New Hebrides group is, and the other needs it as a permanent granary.

Those who know anything of the present miserable condition of the New Hebrides, were hopeful that the Anglo French Convention, which sat in London in 1906, would effect some solution of the difficult problem of the ownership of the Islands and come to some decision regarding the division of the group.

Various proposals (such as that New Zealand should give over the Manihiki Islands to France for the undisputed possession of the New Hebrides, or the late Mr. Seddon's suggested exchange of Mauritius for the group) have been made by Australia and New Zealand from time to time with the view of settling this long unsettled matter. Disarmed by force, as the Solomons have been, held in check by able Police and Magistrates, like the Fiji Islands, the New Hebrides could in time be made a useful and valuable country populated by industrious, peaceful natives. As things are, however, there is little hope. Australia, to whom the islands should rightly look for their preservation, will have none of them. France—conspicuously unsuccessful with every Pacific colony she has ever owned—is anxious to take them, rightly or wrongly. Great Britain will not let either have them, and will not take them herself. So the tangle drags on, and the reign of terror continues unabated. The problem resolves itself, for France, into the fact that the permanent loss of the New Hebrides probably means the loss of new Caledonia as well, and, incidentally, of an excellent site for a naval base. For us it means that the loss of our rights would place a hornet's nest belonging to a foreign power at the gates of our most important, and least effectively defended colony, that British trade would be driven out of the group and that a stronghold which is really needed by us as an offset to the naval base lately established at Simpsonshafen, in German New Guinea, would be taken from us.

Unfortunately the Anglo-French Convention did not justify the hopes with which it was greeted, and no progress was made regarding the question of annexation. In fact, "the islands were left as they had been before—no man's land at present, and France's land by and by." In the meantime, the condition of affairs on the islands is deplorable. Cannibalism, infanticide, treachery, murder, and vice of every description stride rampant over a land upon which Nature has showered her choicest gifts ; the natives live in a reign of terror, and the white settler often pays for his temerity with his life. To quote our authoress :

The place cannot be thoroughly taken in hands under existing circumstances, and in consequence remains exactly what it was in the days of De Bongainville, and Cook—a hell upon earth of cannibalism, murder, and infamy unspeakable. For be it known that the truth, or half the truth about the lives of these savages can never be told. Any book which depicted them all in all as they are would be fit for nothing but to be burned at the hands of the common hangman. Darker spots upon the surface of the earth than Malekula (New Hebrides) there cannot be ; worse fiends in hell or out of it than most of the natives not the wildest imaginations of madhouses could picture, and there description must cease.

The national dress of Malekula is simple and elegant. It usually consists of a cartridge belt of woven pandanus fibre, a boar's tusk suspended round the neck, and a pig's tail in each ear ! In Ambryn a suffragette would probably find a wide field of labour ;—amongst other strange laws of the island is that which "compels a woman meeting a man to kneel down and crawl past him on all fours !" It is fashionable, in that part of the world "to live on an island by yourself, if you can, partly for coolness, and partly because the impulsive manners of the natives are more easily kept in check when one can always see them on their way to make a call, and get out the afternoon tea and the Winchester rifles in good time" ! The natives themselves, too, often retire at night from the mainland to a small island where watch is more easily kept, or, hiding in a cave or sheltered spot in the bush may hope to escape the poisoned spear or bullet of a marauding visitor and the "terror that walketh in darkness." Patents of nobility, in Wala, are bouquets of pig's jaws and collections of boars' tusks, representing so many pigs killed and feasts given. Wives, too, are expensive articles, being estimated at so many pigs apiece ! In Malekula the fashionable shape of head for a wife is sugar-loaf and the careful mother will diligently bind up her infant's head in the way it should grow, or the girl will later suffer in her matrimonial chances, for her parent's neglect in this important matter. On the island of Tanna, hairdressing is a matter of moment, "The hair is divided into minute locks of about a score of hairs apiece, and each of these is wound round from the base to within a few inches of the end, with very fine fibre, so that the lock looks exactly like a piece of rough twine, with a bushy tassel, at the end. When the whole head is completed, the effect is very striking, as there are many hundreds of these tassel strings ending in a great bush upon the shoulders." Such are some of the strange customs of the South Sea Islanders, and the enquiring reader will find many more spoken of in Miss. Grimshaw's thrilling book.

*BY BEATRICE GRIMSHAW (George Bell and Sons, London.)

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Last evening at the Sassoon Mechanics' Institute the Rev. X. Haan, S.J., Professor in St. Xavier's College, delivered an instructive lecture on "The Electric sport in the Vacuum".

The lecturer said some effects of electricity were known already to the old Greeks, but still at the beginning of last century there was no force of nature less known than electricity. Only since 1799 when Volter had constructed the first galvanic battery there followed in rapid succession one discovery after the other so that in 1899 no other force was better known than electricity. As a thorough knowledge of the nature of a force is of the greatest importance for its practical application, it is easily understood that a great number of scientists tried to find out what electricity is. One of the most important instruments in this research is the vacuum tube. The different behaviour of the spark at different degrees of exhaustion, and the conclusions drawn from it, have furthered our knowledge of the nature of electricity more than any other apparatus. We may distinguish three periods :—(1) From 1750 to 1850, when the two fluid theory was generally accepted, and the spark was considered to be electricity itself ; (2) From 1850 to 1896 is a period of wavering. The spectroscope showed that the spark was nothing else than the glowing gas through which the spark passes, and several other phenomena made it doubtful if electricity was a matter or an undulation.

In 1879, Crookes made his epoch-making experiments, which showed that the cathode rays were material ones. But Hertz in 1888 proved again the existence of electrical waves. At last in 1896, there began a series of discovries, which removed the doubts. Towards the end of that year, the world was startled by the announcement that Professor Rontgen in Wurtsburg had discovered rays that passed through the human body, and showed the bones as shadow. A wrong explanation of these rays led Begnerel to the discovery of the Uranium rays. The Uranium rays induced Mr. and Mrs. Cury to investigate the pitch-blende, the mineral from which uranium is extracted, and they found radium. The rays that were constantly emitted by radium were studied by Rutherford, Schuster, Kaufmann, Geidel, and a host of other scientists, and the result of this work was : that all the effects of electricity are due to extremely small particles, that are charged with negative electricity, and are able to move with an enormous velocity. They are now known by the name of "electors." A fresh zest was hereby given to research in all branches of electricity. When these new conceptions of electricity have reached the engineers and practical men, new discoveries and inventions of far-reaching import may be confidently anticipated.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the lecturer.

RICE riots have taken place at Siang-Shan-Hsien near Shanghai, a Hongkong correspondent telegraphs. The mob pillaged the rice stores of the Catholic Mission ; and it is reported that two Missionaries were killed.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY.

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX.

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

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CHAPTER XXII.—OUT OF THE NIGHT.

Kentford Hall, the home of the Roystons for more than a century, was not a mansion, indeed it was a small house in comparison with some of the "stately homes of England" that lie scattered about the fair county of Sussex. Originally a farmstead, it had been added to, and enlarged, till it had assumed its present appearance, that of a comfortable country house.

Squire Royston, as he was always called for miles round, was a man of solitary and eccentric habits, with one devouring hobby, a love of old books. He was known to nearly every second-hand dealer throughout the kingdom, and to not a few in Paris and other Continental cities. Did he hear of a treasure he would go miles to examine, and, if he found it what it professed, purchase it, so that as the years went on the collection at Kentford became well known to all bibliophiles, not so much for its magnitude as for the treasures it contained.

The squire had married late in life, and his choice had fallen on the last lady in the world one would have thought likely to attract him, the daughter, one of six, of a Nottinghamshire country clergyman, whose acquaintance he had made over a rare copy of a 16th century volume.

She was a mere girl at the time of her marriage, not more than nineteen, and yet during their short married life she made her husband happy, and entwined herself about his heart. Within eighteen months a son, Roy, was born to this strange couple, but his advent brought sorrow as well as joy, for in giving him his life his mother parted with her own, and Squire Royston was once more a lonely man.

For years he would not see the child willingly and left it in the charge of others, burying himself among his beloved books again. But one day he happened to come across the little fellow in the garden, puzzling over the old-world spelling of some book he had cast aside, and he sat down with him and helped him to make out the meaning, and from that day a new sunshine broke into his life, a love, he had never known sprang into being, and he was never happy unless he had the child near him.

He set to work to train him himself to implant in him the love of literature and old world art, that was so dear to him, to guide his young mind into the paths he would have him follow, so that when the time came for him to leave his books behind him, there would be someone, who would value them as he did, and not suffer them to be scattered to the four quarters of the kingdom, but preserve the Kentford collection intact.

And in his endeavour he had an able assistant in his boy-servant James Dowse. He had discovered him at the time of the death of his young wife, an old soldier who had served in India, and had been invalided home with a small pension, suffering from a slight sunstroke.

And never had master a better servitor. It was a case of "like master like man." They were both eccentric, both unlike the generality of those among whom they lived. In a great measure they kept to themselves, and found in each other what they needed.

But the love of James Dowse was not confined to his master alone, his master's son shared it, and even claimed the greater portion. He worshipped the child, and when his time was not occupied with the squire, it was given to his son.

Out of doors, in the grounds, he took charge of him, amusing him, playing with him, making him toys, and at the same time carefully implanting in him the seeds of health and strength that proved such a blessing to Roy in the years to come.

And so time went on, and Roy went to school, and the Hall settled down into a quietude it had not known for years.

With boys of his own age Roy's spirits and strength developed quickly, to the detriment of the tastes his father had endeavoured to implant, and when he came home for the holidays for the first time the squire was disappointed to find that it was only out-door sports that seemed to engage his attention.

Instead of books it was the papers with the accounts of the cricket that he turned to, and a local match had more interests for him than any new treasure that had made its home at the Hall during his absence.

It was a cruel blow to his father, but he bowed to it. His boy was different to himself. He had tried to guide him in a certain direction, and had failed; for the future he must take his own course. But his love was not withdrawn, he was as dear to him as ever, tho' his interest in him had in a measure diminished.

It was not so with James Dowse. He rejoiced to find how Master Roy had broadened out and developed, how he played with a straighter bat, and kept a better pitch, how he could "do the hundred" two seconds quicker, and top the bar a couple of inches higher.

And in this way the years went on bringing changes in their train, carrying the boy on to his prime, and the two men rapidly down the hill of life. The squire was growing old in mind as well as years, and the servant was becoming more odd and queer in his behaviour than ever. At times the few other domestics that constituted the establishment were afraid of him, declaring he was mad, but if his brain was affected by the sunstroke he had once suffered from, it made no difference to his devotion to his master, and his son. They could notice no change in him, to them he was the same kindly, attentive James they had known and loved for years. Roy had returned from Paris well night heartbroken. Helene had dismissed him in favour of Arthur Inwood, his friend. He spoke little of his trouble to his father who had grown more and more wrapped up in his volumes, but to James he had gone for sympathy, and there he found it.

James Dowse, was a friend, not a servant, in Roy's eyes. He could remember him as long as he could remember anything, and he had never appealed to him in vain, but he was startled at the way in which the old man received the news.

For some minutes there flowed from his tongue such a string of invectives and hatred against this "French trollop," as staggered him, and he had to call the old man to order.

"Gently, gently, James. Stop that. Remember you're speaking of a lady, and one who was very dear to me. I know you feel for me, but I can't listen to that kind of thing."

"Lady! Don't talk to me Master Roy. She's no lady. I know those French hussies. Bah. It makes a man sick to think of them, nothing but powder and paint and such like, and not a heart among the whole lot. And you ought to have known better than to have given a thought to her, when there are hundreds of English girls to be had for the asking. Not as you ought to be thinking of anything of the kind for years to come. A man when he marries gets out of form at once. He can't keep fit, I tell you, he can't. But that French—"

"That'll do, James, I don't want to hear any more. I'm sorry I mentioned it to you when you talk like that.

"And who should you mention it to but me who have known you since you were born? If I had her here I'd—."

"Silence James. Don't dare to say another word, I forbid it," and Roy walked away, yet at the same time feeling that there was some comfort in the old man's anger, for it showed that there was someone who cared for him, and at the moment both Helene and Arthur Inwood were lost to him.

He did not stay long at home on that occasion, a friend of his father's told him of a berth in Hong-Kong that was vacant. He applied for it and bringing influence to bear, obtained it, and for many years was a stranger to his home.

As already stated, when he returned, his passion for Helene was dead. He found her happily married to his friend, and the intimacy between the three was renewed. But at Kentford there was a great change. His father was rapidly sinking into senile decay. He hardly knew him or if he did he was indifferent to him.

James was with him still serving him more faithfully than ever. Indeed he hardly ever left him. Roy stayed at the Hall some short time, but he could do no good, and the gloomy atmosphere of the house tried him. His father took no notice of him. The Inwoods were living in town, and he had no other friends left in the neighbourhood. He too would go to London, put the capital he had saved to use and get some enjoyment out of life. This determination he carried out, pitching his tent in St. James' Street and taking on offices in the City.

For a time things went well with him and he made money fast, and at the same time spent it. He lived for enjoyment and he found that with money this was not difficult to obtain. Frequently he would run down to Kentford and see his father and James, and tell the latter how matters were going with him, and what he was doing.

And then came his introduction to Edith Clifford, and his ripening love for her, and even this he did not hide from Dowse. He told him, more for the fun of watching the effect on the old man, for James had never ceased to warn him against matrimony. But he was not prepared for the result of his experiment. The old man's eye, flashed with anger his hands trembled and he flew into a towering passion speaking so fast that his words were all jumbled up together, conveying no definite meaning.

Roy was astounded and horrified, the man was mad, he had lost control of himself, and knew not what he was saying. He tried to soothe him, but for a time his words had no effect. James Dowse raved on.

"Look here, James," he said at last. "I'll not come near you again it this is the kind of thing I am going to be treated to. Some years ago I had to warn you about it, and I'm not going to do it again. You seem to look on me as a boy still, just to do as you think best. Once for all I'm going to marry whom I like, and when I like, and I'm not going to ask your permission. Understand that.

The paroxysm had passed away, and the old man sank into a chair, and sobbed like a child.

"Don't say it, Master Roy, don't say it. I'm sorry, but I can't help myself. Something here—" and he tapped his head. "makes me, and I don't know what I'm doing. But don't stop coming down to see the old master—and me," and his sobs burst out afresh.

Roy was touched. James's sorrow was so real. "All right," he said, "I'll come, but don't talk as you did just now, and we'll forget all about it."

And then come the gradual change in his fortunes. Difficulties crowded upon him. Creditors pressed, bills were returned dishonoured, and ruin stared him in the face. He again had made a confident of Dowse, and warned him not to be surprised if the crash came. The old man had said little at the time, and beyond sympathising with, and commiserating his young master, had avoided the subject, but as soon as he had left the house his manner had changed. He stamped about the garden muttering to himself, vilifying the whole race of women, declaring it was that "French hussy," and that other "flaunting cat" who had brought about all Master Roy's troubles. For hours he remained in this state, and it was only as night drew on that he was calm enough to attend to his charge, who by this time had finally taken to his bed and was losing all power in his limbs.

And so we reach a date shortly after Roy's second disappearance from London.

The digression may have been tedious, but it was essential to the due unfolding of the events in this strange history.

There was a dim light shining on the bed where Squire Royston was lying, motionless, as he lay for hours. His eyes were open, and his lips occasionally moved to utter a string of words that had no meaning. He was not in pain, only very weak—everything had to be done for him by the man who was sitting in an arm-chair in front of the tiny fire, for the evening was chilly.

Dowse was dozing, but from long practice, so lightly that he woke at the slightest sound, and at this moment he started, and raising his head looked towards the bed but the squire had not stirred.

Again there was a faint sound as of a stray branch tapping against the window pane.

Dowse crossed the room raised the blind and looked out.

The next second the window was cautiously opened.

"Great Heavens! You! Come in Master Roy," and tattered, travel-stained, unkempt, and almost fainting there staggered into the room the sick man's son, followed by poor, limping, hollow-sided Rags.

(*To be continued.*)

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

("Gazette of India" March 16.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr P R Cadell, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Bombay, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his duties in the Imperial Customs Service.

The services of Mr A E Scroope, of the Indian Civil Service, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The Hon Sir Charles Montgomery Rivaz, K C S I, has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 6th March.

The services of Mr F G Sly, of the Indian Civil Service, are replaced at the disposal of the Hon the Chief Comr of the Central Provinces, with effect from the 27th Feb.

The Hon Mr Bihari Lal Gupta has been permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service, with effect from the 4th March.

Lieut-Col F S Peck, I M S Bengal, Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surg, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, is granted privilege leave for three months, with furlough out of India on private affairs for four months in continuation, with effect from the 13th April.

Lieut-Col C R M Green, F R C S, I M S, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery, Medical College, and Obstetric Physician and Surg, Eden Hospital, Calcutta, during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col F Sd Peck, I M S, Bengal, or until further orders.

The services of Major C Thomson, M B, I M S, Bengal, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed permanently at the disposal of the Govt of the United Provinces:—Capt E J O'Meara, F R C S, I M S, and Capt W Willmore, I M S.

Mr A Brown, 2nd officiating 1st Asst Supdt, Port Blair, is granted privilege leave for three months and fifteen days, with effect from 31st March.

Mr E A Moore, I C S, to officiate as a Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma, during the absence on combined leave of the Hon Mr Justice Irwin, or until further orders.

Mr Charles Peter Caspersz, of the Indian Civil Service, Bengal Establishment, at present acting as Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 8th Jan vice the Hon Mr Justice Pargiter, resigned.

Mr Herbert Holmwood, of the Indian Civil Service, (Bengal Establishment) at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 8th Jan vice the Hon Mr Justice Pratt resigned.

Mr Charles William Chitty, Esq, B-at-Law, at present acting as a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, to be a Judge of that Court, with effect from the 8th Jan vice the Hon Sir Chunder Madhub Ghose, resigned

The services of Lieut Y Coates, 87th Punjabis, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Eastern Bengal and Assam for employment in the Assam military police.

The services of the Rev D H Gillan, Junior Chaplain of the Church of Scotland on the Bengal establishment, are placed on his return from leave at the disposal of H E the C-in-C in India.

A NEW Company called the Mysore Chrome Company, Limited, has been formed at Bangalore and registered under the Indian Companies Act. Its capital is to be Rs. 3½ lakhs divided into 3,500 shares. The Directors are Mr. Hamilton Holmes, Mr. James Short and Mr. T. B. K. Gundachar.

THE Jamsaheb of Jamnagar has sent out invitations to fifty of his friends in England who are expected to come out shortly. The Jamsaheb has signified his intention to marry one wife only, and this marriage, with one—a lady to whom he was betrothed long ago—will be coming off shortly.

HIS many friends in South India will learn with regret of the injury that Mr. J. T. Lewis, Chief Engineer, of the South Indian Railway, has sustained while shooting with Lieutenant R. Berkeley, 86th Carnatic Infantry, in the Cochin forests. Mr. Lewis fired and wounded a bison, but not mortally, and the brute charged, goring Mr. Lewis in the stomach.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY 13TH EXTRA MEETING.

Saturday 23rd March

Entry closed at 6 p. m. yesterday.

Consolation Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G K's b aus m Jubilant
Mr Vaid's b aus h Mandevilli 14 2
Mr Vaid's br aus m Shotover
Mr R R S's bl aus g Comeback 14 2
Mr N B Tervadeker's b aus g Rossi
Major E P England's ch e m Ceres 14 2
Mr W J Hutchins' bl aus g Baritone
Mr W J Hutchins' br aus g Vocalist
Mr Alex A Essayie's ch aus g Gunner
Captain H D McNeile's h e g White Heather
Mr J L Tullsch's b aus h Maraschino
Mr Meredith's b aus g Sebakwe late Aberdeen

Arab Consolation Plate—Distance 1 mile.

Mr C E Tayleur's b a h Whiteface 13 3
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's b a h Scarlet (4 years)
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3 1/2
Mr G K's b a h Berlin
Mr D L Khimjee's b a h Remembrance (4 years)
Mr Mahomed Hajee Ebrahim's g a h Swordsman (aged)
Mr Ali bin Talib's b a h Egypt
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h Hadhur
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3 3/4
Mr R R S' g a h Vasco 14
Mr R R S' g a h Multiform 14
Mr D Ranchordass' g a h Ashroff 14
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Spearmint 14
Mr Mujeed Jurji's b a h Sugger 13 3 1/2
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Royal Red 13 3
Mr A M Ameer's b a h Wait-a-while (6 years)
Messrs M Goculdas, A Nanji and S A Wahed's g a h Higborn 13 3 1/4
Mr De Souza's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3/4
Mr M M Bushari's b a h Panala II 13 2
Messrs G H S Mahomed and A A Saif's g a h Moorced 13 3

The New Arab Pony Selling Plate. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Hytra's g a h Happy Land 13 2 1/4 Rs 500
Mr Hytra's b a h Maluan 13 2 3/4 Rs 700
Mr Vaid's g a h Glass 13 3 Rs 400
Mr A M Shaffy's g a h Mozaffary 18 2 1/2 Rr 700
Mr Shabab Ahmed's b a h Chum Chuman 14 0 Rs 500
Mr A S Oomer's g a h Basheer 13 2 3/4 Rs 800
Mr W J Barton Coulson's b a h Narcissus 13 2 3/4 Rs 800
Mr A K Dakayel's g a h Jubbulpore 13 2 3/4 Rs 400
Mr Yussuff Dakayel's b a h Ariel 14 0 Rs 500
Mr Buder bin Alwa's ch a h Namoos 13 3 1/4 Rs 600
Mr D Runchordas g a h Kabel 13 2 1/2 Rs 600
Mr Abdoola Mana's ch a h Jalmood 13 2 1/2 Rs 800
Mr Abdool Gany's g a h Imteyas 13 3 Rs 600
Mr Artina Essayee s g a h Express 13 3 Rs 700
Mr S A Wahed's b a h The Shah 13 2 1/4 Rs 600
Mr Mahomed bin Baker ch a h Young Kolah 13 2 1/4 Rs 700
Mr Jamsetjee's S a h Harcourt 13 2 1/2 Rs 800
Messrs M Goculdas and A Nanjee's b a h Little Toy 13 2 1/2 Rs 600
Mr Hossain bin Obayeds ch a h Mashan 13 2 Rs 600

Small Arab Consolation Plate—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazette 13 2
Mr D Runchordass b a h Engine 13 3
Mr Khalaf bin Saif's g a h Shabib 13 2 1/2
Mr Artin a Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1/2
Mr Meyeed Jurjis g a h Silvestream 13 2 1/2
Mr M H Nicholson's b a h Faugh-a-Ballagh 13 2
Colonel Abud's b a h Musket 13 2 1/4
Mr Hajee Sulleman b a h Gaucho 13 2 3/4
Mr A M Bashari's b a h Bourbon 13 3

(Closed Race)

The Pony Hunter's Flat Race—Distance 15 furlongs.

Mr M D Moore's g a g Akbar Khan 13 3 1/4
M Morisons b a h Khurdie 13 3 3/4
Captain M C Cross's b aus m Lady Bay 14 1
Mr E Watson's g aus m Sally
Mr A Turner Laing's b a h Bill Bailey
Mr J Crawford's ch a h Chit Chat

The Vehar Plate—Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Antica 13 3½
Mr Vaid's g a h Zurriff 13 2½
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Eed 14
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3¾
Mr R R S' ch a h Mint 13 3
Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 13 2 1/2
Mr M A Khan's ch a h Nooman 13 3 3/4
Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr A K Readymoney's b a h Mudool 13 2 1/2
Aga Farrukh Shah's g a h Grey Falcon 13 2 1/4
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1/2
Mr D Runchordass' g a h Ashroff 14
Mr Hajee Syed Rasheed's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3/4
Mr Artin A Essayie's g a h Little Joker 13 1 1/2
Mr A Razak's br a h Osborne 13 3 1/2
Mr A Razak's g a h Young Cardigan 14
Mr A M Ameer's ch a h Caravan 13 3
Messrs M Gouldass and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 13 3 3/4
Mr Morison's g a h Lomond 13 3
Mr DeSouza's b a h Sir Jamal 13 1 3/4.

ADDITIONAL RACE.

For Bombay 13th Extra Meeting Saturday 23 March 1907.

Selling Plate.—Winner Rs 200, 2nd Rs 100, 3rd Rs 50. For Maiden Arabs—Horses entered for Rs 1500 to carry 9st 10 lbs 3lbs for each Rs 100 down to Rs 400. Allowances—Horses not won race value Rs 50 or over 5lbs Ponies 14 hands and under 5lbs—Distance 6 furlongs.

Entry Rs 5 to close 6 P.M. Wednesday 20th March 1907 and Rs 5 in addition for horses not struck out before 6 p.m. Thursday 21st March 1907.

General Conditions as per Programme Bombay Extra Meeting, 1907.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18 March 1907.

BOMBAY CONSOLATION MEETING.

THURSDAY, MARCH 21.

HANDICAP.

The Horse Consolation Plate—5 furlongs.

Greenstone	9·5	Epitome........	8·4	Virballa,...	7·4
Gunner	8·9	Blue Blood	8·0		
Belle Cole	8·6	Sebakwe late Aberdeen	7 13		

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 5lbs

HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Losers Plate—Bourbon and Liberal.

The Importers Selling Plate—Faraj and Persian Flag.

New Arab Consolation Plate—Meerjan, Matlik, Farce, Meantun and Poseidon.

Draw for the New Arab Consolation Plate—6 furlongs.

New Arab Consolation Plate.	New Arab Consolation Plate.
Hadee	Talal
Boonian	Basheer
Reality	Ariel
Dhamas	Romance
Kawakil	Idbar
Petroleum	The Barb
Jo...	Thuyyar
Desna...	Dumra
Manchester	Rattlin
Express	Rocksalt
Zir.	

MADRAS WINTER RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 18.

Sir Arthur Lawley, the Governor of Madras, attended the Races last Saturday, it being the last day of the Madras Winter Meeting. Winners :—

VENKATAGIRI'S PLATE.

Mr. G. H. Lyle's Heather ....Walford. 1

TRADES PLATE.

Mr. Guy Liddell's Sunny Jim ....Rayes. 1

HAJEE ISMAIL SAIT'S PLATE.

Black Knight ....Thompson. 1

STEWARD'S PLATE.

Mr. Lyle's Heather .... W. A. Good. 1

BOBBILI PLATE.

Major Hayes' K. C. S. I ....Thompson. 1

RACE CLUB PLATE.

Rajah Rajagopal Bahadur's Rapid Prince, Meah Jan was disqualified the Jockey failing to draw weight. The Race was given to Rajah Venugopal's Chockra.

C. T. C. PLATE.

Kumara Raja of Pittapore's Claude Duval Meah Jan. 1

SUBSTITUTED COCHIN PLATE.

Mr. W. H. Hoake's Mascotte Rayes.

THE BOMBAY HUNT.

Weather permitting, Hounds will meet at daylight at the Jackal Club on Wednesday, the 20th instant.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

THE Council met at Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 15th March.

There were present :—His Excellency the Earl of Minto, P.C., G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E., Viceroy and Governor General of India, "presiding;" His Honour Sir A. H. L. Fraser, K.C.S.I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; His Excellency General Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.M.G. Commander-in-Chief in India; The Hon'bles Mr. H. Erle Richards, K. C.; Mr. E. N. Baker, C.S.I.; Major-General C. H. Scott, C.B., R.A.; Sir Harvey Adamson, KT., C.S.I.; Mr. J. F. Finlay, C.S.I.; Mr. J. O. Miller, C.S.I.; Mr. Gopal Krishna Gokhall, C.I.E.; Mr. A. A. Apcar, C.S.I.; Mr S. Ismay, C.S.I.; Mr. W. T. Hall, C.S.I.; Nawab Saiyid Muhammad Sahib Bahadur; Sir Rameshwara Singh, K.C.I.E.; Maharaja Bahadur of Darbhanga; Munshi Madho Lal; Mr. Gangadhar Rao Madhav Chitnavis, C.I.E.; Sir S. W. Edgerley K.C. V. O., C.I.E.; Mr. H. W. W. Reynolds; Mr. F. A. Slacke; Mr. H. A. Sim C.I.E.; Tikka Sahib Ripudaman Singh of Nabha; Dr. Rashbehari Ghose, C.I.E., D.L.

PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to consolidate and amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India, as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency-towns and the Town of Rangoon, be taken into consideration. He said:—"My Lord, the alterations in the Insolvency Bill which are recommended for adoption are shown in distinctive type in the copy of the Bill which is before this Council, and they are fully dealt with in the Report of the Select Committee which I had the honour of laying on the table at the last meeting; but I think it may be of assistance to the Council if I explain the more important of the changes which are suggested. The subject is a very technical one, but I shall endeavour to make my explanations as clear and as brief as possible.

"Speaking generally of the amendments, I think it is fair to say that they do much to simplify and abbreviate the Bill. The clauses of the Bill as introduced were taken by the Select Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure Bill from the English Bankruptcy Act of 1883, and they were justified in taking them from that Act, because the clauses in that form have been found to work well enough in England. But to people accustomed only to an elementary system of insolvency, such as that at present in force in the mufassal, they have appeared involved, and the Committee have, therefore, endeavoured to simplify the language of the Bill throughout and to dispense with the use of technical terms which are not yet familiar to Indian lawyers. Several of the more lengthy clauses have been shortened: in particular I would refer to the clauses regarding secured creditors and discharge which have been greatly reduced in length and the order of the clauses has been rearranged in order to present the procedure in its natural sequence.

"The main difficulty in framing a satisfactory law on this subject is the difficulty to which I have referred on a former occasion. It is the difficulty of framing any one law which is equally suited to the different parts of the country. A law adapted for the towns is too complicated for the country districts; a law suited for the country districts is altogether insufficient for the great centres of trade. This is no new difficulty. I find that Lord Hobhouse, when introducing into this Council just thirty years ago the rudimentary system of insolvency which is to be found in the Code of Civil Procedure, said of the criticisms made on those provisions:—'One gentleman tells us that we ought to enact a complete Insolvency Bill for the mufassal; another that the sections we have inserted into the Bill are such as the mufassal Courts are not strong enough to work; another says that the provisions are too cumbersome, and another, they are too meagre.' The same criticisms have been made on the present Bill. Some of our critics have told us that the Bill is altogether insufficient because it does not provide for many cases which must arise in insolvency; others have said that the Bill is altogether too complicated and that the cases we have provided for can never arise. The difficulty arises not from the form of this particular Bill but is inherent in the subject with which it deals. The Select Committee have given careful consideration to this question. They feel that legal reform cannot be postponed until the requirements of the whole country become uniform; they feel that trading centres cannot be left without an adequate system of insolvency merely because other parts of the country are as yet less developed. On the other hand, they feel that it is desirable to avoid forcing on backward districts a law which is too complicated for their requirements. In the result they suggest for the consideration of this Council that a power should be inserted—it will be found in clause 54 of the amended Bill—a power corresponding to section 1 of the Transfer of Property Act, 1882—to enable Local Governments to exempt any specified districts within their territories from the operation of certain sections of the Bill. There was a power in the Bill as introduced to enable Local Governments to refrain from investing Courts in certain districts with insolvency jurisdiction but the Committee think it preferable to have the power of exemption made clear and express.

They have therefore given this express power of exemption to Local Governments subject to the control of the Government of India. The effect will be that if Local Governments exercise this power to its full extent the law in the backward districts will remain substantially the same as it is at the present time, while the law in other districts will be the law as enacted in the whole Bill. I do not myself anticipate that when the legal advisers of Local Governments become more fully acquainted with the provisions of this Bill they will advise those Governments to exercise their powers to its full extent. But be that as it may, it will be in the power of Local Governments at any future time to apply the excepted sections gradually to the backward districts as they think fit.

"The next point to which I desire to call attention is that of the Court which is to administer insolvency. In the Bill as introduced the Local Governments were given power to invest any Courts with insolvency jurisdiction; but it has been pointed out to us—and the Select Committee accept the view—that it is desirable that only the higher Courts should have insolvency jurisdiction. They have therefore inserted a clause—it is numbered 3, subsection (1)—enacting that District Courts are to be the Courts to administer this Act, with a proviso enabling Local Governments to invest subordinate Courts with jurisdiction in any particular classes of cases. The intention is that District Courts are prima facie to be the Courts to administer the Acts and that subordinate Courts are only to be invested with jurisdiction in special classes of cases.

"Another important matter connected with insolvency Courts is the subject of appeals. In the Bill as introduced there was no appeal at all from any Court subordinate to the District Court except to the District Court: there was no appeal from a subordinate Court to the High Court. And from a District Court there was no appeal to the High Court except in certain specified cases. The result was that the right of appeal to the High Court was much restricted. There can, my Lord, be no doubt that a multiplicity of appeals is in itself an evil, but it is equally beyond doubt that there is in this country a strong feeling that litigants should have a right of appeal to the High Courts in cases of importance. I trust myself that that feeling may diminish or disappear as the inferior Courts grow stronger, but at present it is a factor which has to be recognised. The Select Committee have therefore amended these provisions and their amendments will be found in clauses 46 and 47. They propose in the first instance to give, in regard to proceedings in subordinate Courts a power to a High Court to call up cases from those Courts. This is a power analogous to the power which High Courts already have in regard to proceedings in Provincial Small Causes Courts under the Act of 1887, which regulates the procedure of those Courts. The effect of this amendment is to give power to a High Court to hear an appeal from a subordinate Court in any case in which it thinks proper to take action.

"Then in regard to appeals from the District Courts to the High Courts. The Select Committee have left standing the clause which gives an appeal as of right in certain specified cases but they have added a clause that in all other cases there shall be an appeal with the leave of the District Court or High Court. The result is to give an appeal in any case which is considered either by the Court which tries it or by the High Court to be of sufficient importance to warrant further proceedings. Further they have added a clause to enable the High Court to deal with insolvency proceedings in the subordinate Courts in the same way as they now deal with proceedings in civil suits in those Courts. The result is that section 25 of the Code of Civil procedure will apply to insolvency proceedings and that the High Courts will have a power to transfer those proceedings similiar to that which they have in regard to civil proceedings.

"One point more is of principal importance, and that is in regard to the effect of the discharge of an insolvent. Under the Bill as introduced a discharge operated to free an insolvent from all debts proveable in insolvency that is to say, when once an insolvent was discharged he would have been free from the claims of any creditor in respect of any debt proveable under the Act and that whether the creditor had in fact had notice of the insolvency proceedings or not. That, my Lord, is the English system and it works well in England. There the area is comparatively small; and there are commercial newspapers which circulate among trading classes, so that it is perfectly easy for any creditor to ascertain the fact of insolvency proceedings having been instituted against the debtor. But in India the conditions are very different. This is a vast country, and there are no means of communicating with the trading classes such as exist in England,—insolvency proceedings might well be started at Dacca and a creditor at Peshawar might not hear of them until the proceedings were over. The local Provincial Gazettes travel no further than the territories of the Local Government which issues them, and even the official Gazette of India has obtained no circulation sufficient for present purposes. The Select Committee have therefore proposed to restore the system of scheduling creditors and to make a discharge operate only to free a debtor from debts entered in the schedule; creditors whose names are entered in the schedule must have had distinct notice of the insolvency. That change is effected in clauses 24 and 25.

"These, my Lord, are the main points to which criticisms have been directed, and I think the Council will agree that those criticisms have been largely met by the amendments which have been introduced in the Bill. There are, however, a few other points which I think it proper to bring to the notice of the Council.

"One is in regard to receivers. It has been brought to the attention of the Committee by our Hon'ble colleague Munshi Madho Lal, and it has also been mentioned by the High Court of Calcutta. We are told—and we accept that view—that there will be difficulty in many cases in finding suitable persons to act as receivers. We are also told—and we accept that view also—that it may be advisable in some cases and in some circumstances to have officials to act as receivers in order that insolvency matters may be thoroughly investigated. We have therefore inserted a clause in the Bill to give power to Local Governments to appoint Official Receivers for specified districts. It is an optional power which can be exercised by Local Governments if they find from practical experience of the working of the Bill that it is expedient. We have added clauses to provide for the payment of these officials and for the delegation to them of certain powers.

"A further point is in regard to agriculturists. Under the Bill as introduced—clause 6, sub-clause (2) (*a*)—agriculturists were put in a special position in regard to insolvency. They were allowed to institute insolvency proceedings if their debts amounted to the small sum of fifty rupees. Other debtors, as you are aware, can only institute proceedings under this Bill if their debts amount to Rs. 500. The provision was originally taken by the Select Committee on the Code of Civil Procedure Bill from the Dekkhan Agriculturists Relief Act. My Lord, this provision has been a good deal criticised, and the Select Committee are of opinion that there is no sufficient reason for giving special treatment to agriculturists. If special treatment is to be given to them as a part of the general treatment of agricultural indebtedness, it should be done in a special measure and not in a general law of insolvency. The Select Committee therefore recommend that this provision should be struck out of the Bill, but in lieu of it they have inserted provisions to preserve any special enactments in regard to agriculturists which are now in force and in particular to expressly preserve the operation of the insolvency sections of the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act.

"The clauses in regard to penalties have been amalgamated and have been made of wider scope.

"The Select Committee recommend that the Bill should come into operation on the 1st January next year. They suggest to this Council that it is desirable the Court and practitioners and the public should have an opportunity of making themselves acquainted with the Bill before it comes into operation. They do not think it could in any case be brought into operation before the long vacation of the Courts commences, and that on the whole it is better to postpone it until the new year opens.

"Several new clauses are suggested, but they are really matters of machinery and not of substance. They relate to the withdrawal of petitions, the consolidation of petitions, the power to change the carriage of proceedings, the continuance of proceedings on the death of an insolvent, mutual dealings and set-off. These are all small matters and are dealt with shortly in the Bill. The result is that the Bill as amended consists of 56 clauses as against the 46 clauses of which the Bill as introduced was composed; but this advance is apparent and not real, for owing to the simplifications introduced by the Committee the Bill is some three pages shorter than it was when introduced.

"The Select Committee are well aware that this is not a complete Bill although it is a distinct advance on the present law of insolvency. There are many matters not dealt with in this Bill which should find a place in any measure which purported to be a complete Bill, such for instance as the question of the administration of the estates of debtors who are found after their death to have been insolvent. But we have had in our minds the fact that this is the first real law of insolvency for the mufassal which has ever reached this stage in legislation. The elementary provisions in the Code of Civil Procedure, confined as they are to judgment-creditors and judgment-debtors can hardly be called a real law of insolvency. It has seemed wise, therefore, to avoid the temptation of passing a more ambitious law in the first instance and to confine ourselves to dealing with the points that occurred to us as being essential. When the law becomes familiar to the public and to practitioners it will be easy to amend; it will be easy then to introduce clauses dealing with such matters as those I have mentioned, and it may perhaps be thought right to introduce a clause similar to that which is to be found in the English Act—a clause to disqualify insolvents from holding public office for a certain time.

"My Lord, these are the chief alterations which the Select Committee propose for the consideration of this Council, but I cannot close these observations without expressing thanks to two of our Hon'ble colleagues who have rendered very special assistance in the consideration of this difficult matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Ismay and the Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehari Ghose both lawyers of wide practical experience have been good enough to devote much time to the investigation of the question arising in connection with this Bill, and the improvements in the Bill are largely due to their suggestions."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Erle Richards moved that the Bill as amended be passed. He said:—"I recommend this Bill as a measure that is much needed and as one that will effect a beneficial change in the law in the interest of honest traders."

The Hon'ble Dr. Rashbehary Ghose said:—"Your Excellency, I have no hesitation in saying that the Bill we are going to pass into law to-day will be a very welcome addition to our Statute Book, and I have much pleasure in giving it my most cordial support. It has been framed on a modest and not on too ambitious a scale. No attempt has been made to stereotype details, and the leading provisions are simple and readily intelligible. Definitions also have been very sparingly used, because, as every lawyer knows, it is sometimes dangerous to imprison a definition in the iron framework of a Statute. The profession however, may find consolation in the reflection that even the best constructed code will not dispense lawyers from being learned.

"The principles underlying the law of insolvency in England and in the Presidency-towns have been carefully recast and not only expressed in a much simpler form but modified in many cases. My learned and honourable friend the Law Member, whom I may congratulate on the termination of his labours, has also tried to meet the rather moderate requirements of the more backward parts in the provinces halfway so to speak by providing for a simpler procedure.

"I do not desire to occupy the time of the Council with discussing dry technical points and will only remark that the fullest advantage has been taken of the criticisms which have been made and some objectionable provisions in the original Bill have been weeded out. The Select Committee were, however, unable to accept the suggestion made by a very eminent Judge that an order of adjudication should relate back as in England to the act of insolvency. No one, I need hardly say, can differ from Sir Lawrence Jenkins without the greatest hesitation and misgiving; but I may venture to point out that the English doctrine, though it may have the effect of avoiding certain questionable transactions, is a departure from the general rule that a decree or order relates back only to the commencement of the *lis* and has not, I may add, been adopted in America, where an order of adjudication takes effect only from the date on which the petition of insolvency, whether voluntary or involuntary, is presented to the Court.

The Hon'ble Munshi Madho Lal said:—"My Lord, the Bill has now reached a stage in which it passes into an Act and we hope it will become an Act to-day.

"There is one thing to which I have the honour of inviting your Excellency's attention. It is this:—

"The provision regarding the appointment of Official Receivers, of which mention has been made in our Report in paragraph 4, and enacted in clauses 19 and 52, may be put into force as soon as possible, so that schemes may be ready on the date when this Act comes into operation. This will save from ruin the large landed properties that are in the hands of the judgment-debtors at present. It need hardly be said that judgment-debtors in cases of the kind become apathetic and do not care to keep the properties attached in execution or to be sold under mortgage-decrees in the condition in which they ought to be, and the properties are possibly ruined in litigation between judgment-debtors and the decree-holders, which take a number of years, sometimes twelve to twenty years.

"The appointment of Official Receivers is a necessity.

"Receivers would be of great use not only to the judgment-debtor himself but to the creditor also. In this connection I may further suggest that there is a large and well educated class of vakils and pleaders in every district in this country whose services may be safely utilized for the purpose. In conclusion I may mention that it is a good Act and will be useful to debtors and creditors."

The Hon'ble MR. ISMAY said:—"My Lord the Hon'ble Member in charge of the Bill now before the Council has dealt with its incidents in considerable detail, but I am unwilling to give an altogether silent vote in favour of its passing into law. It has been objected in some quarters that the Bill is in advance of the times, that the law as at present existing is sufficient for the wants of the mufassal, and reference is made to the undisputed fact that creditors very rarely invoke the assistance of that law. It is not, however, I venture to think, sufficiently realized that outside the Presidency-towns a creditor has at present practically no remedy against a dishonest debtor. The law as contained in Chapter XX of the Code of Civil Procedure was, as it seems to me, enacted almost entirely in the interests of debtors. Under that law no creditor can apply to have his debtor declared an insolvent unless and until he has obtained a decree against him, so that a trader who unexpectedly gets into difficulties has ample facilities for concealing or making away with the whole of his property before his creditors can take any action. Even when the holder of a decree does apply under the Code, the only practical result is that the insolvent is discharged as a matter of course, that he is exempted from liability to arrest on account of any of the scheduled debts, and that those debts to the extent of two-thirds are at once remitted. The law provides no doubt that such property as the insolvent is willing to disgorge shall vest in a receiver, but there is no machinery enabling the Court summarily to annul transfers made in anticipation of insolvency, and in actual practice the only property which ever finds its way into the hands of the receiver is such property as the insolvent has not contrived to conceal or otherwise dispose of. Under these circumstances it is no matter for surprise to find that creditors studiously ignore the insolvency provisions of the Code and prefer to take their chance of getting fraudulent transfers annulled by regular suits.

"Under the provisions of the Bill now before the Council any creditor whose debt amounts to Rs 500 may present an insolvency petition against his debtor and on sufficient cause shown may cause his property to be at once attached. Ample power is reserved to the Courts to compel the production of his property by the debtor and to deal effectively with any case in which a debtor is guilty of any act of bad faith in the performance of the duties imposed on him. Fraudulent transfers made in anticipation of insolvency may be summarily annulled, and when once an order of adjudication has been made an insolvent is debarred from making any payment or entering into any contract. Discharges will no longer be granted as a matter of course and the insolvent who fails to get his discharge will be unable to incur fresh liabilities.

"My Lord, I can recall to my mind many cases in which debtors have succeeded in getting rid of the whole of their property, leaving their creditors with absolutely no remedy. The Bill now before the Council is designed to meet cases of this kind. It is in the main an adaptation in as simple and untechnical language as the nature of the subject permits of those provisions of the English law of bankruptcy which appear to be best suited to the requirements of the mufassal. It would be too much to hope that the measure is a measure of perfection, but I believe that the Bill will be found to supply a real want and it is in this belief that it has my full support.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council adjourned to Wednesday, the 20th March.

HOCKEY.

The Junior Aga Khan Tournament.

The first round in the Junior Aga Khan Tournament was played off yesterday when three games were down for decision. Two of these were fixed for the Elphinstone College ground which is again in good condition and the venue usually used unless as in this case the number of games to be played necessitate play on two. Unfortunately the Indo-British failed to put in an appearance and and as a consequence the St. Mary's whose team is a good one had a walk over. The other was between the Proprietary and Fort High School and Elphinstone College. The game was a very uneven one, the Elphinstonians having all the best of it, pressing throughout and winning by ten goals to nil.

On the Elphinstone High school ground the New High and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Schools met and a very good and level game was played ending in a win for the New High School by two goals to one.

Following is the table of fixtures :—

1	St Mary's........	St Mary's........	} ...	
2	Indo British	W O		
3	St Xavier's	Bye	} ...	
4	P & F H S	Elphinstone		
5	Elphinstone.......	10—0		Final
6	New High	New High	}	
7	Sir J J	2—1		
8	Education Soc	Bye	} ...	
9	Cathedral	Bye		
10	F & P H S	Bye		

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of traffic earnings for week ending 9th March.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods traffic.	Sundry receipts	Total for the week.
Approximate earnings for week ending 9th March 07—	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.
G I P R Section	3,12,305	9,87,218	8 200	13,07,723
I M R system	75,951	2,02,344	935	2,79,228
A D C Ry	13,410	23,843	71	37,324
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	1,317	....	1,317
Total...	4,01,674	12,14,722	9,206	16,25,602
Actuals for corresponding week ending 10th March 06—				
G I P R Section	2,52,?24	7,73,652	12,453	10,38,129
I M P system	70,829	1,27,151	824	2,04,804
A D C Ry	13,964	13,493	65	27,522
Baran-Kotah Ry.	....	....	....	..
Total...	3,36,817	9,24,296	13,342	12,74,455
Increase or Decrease — G I P R	+ 60,281	+2,13,566	− 4,253	+2,69,594
I M R	+ 5,130	+ 65,193	+ 111	+ 70,434
A D C Ry	− 554	+ 10,350	+ 6	+ 9,802
Baran-Kotah Ry	....	+ 1,317	....	+ 1,317

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd March 1907 on 141·4 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	4,000	23,000	....	27,000
Or per mile of Railway	28	163	....	191
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	37,862	2,02,373	261	2,40,476
Total for 9 weeks	41,862	2,25,373	261	2,67,496
Comparison. Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,974	25,034	259	32,267
Per mile of Ry. do.	50	177	2	229
Total to corspg date do.	49,394	2,93,773	1,572	3,44,739

Decrease for the week..... Rs. 5,267
Do. to date .. „ 77,243

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury Calcutta 11th March 1907.

The Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury of Council Bills :—

Amount to be remitted during 1906-7 ......£17,800,000
Remitted from 1st April 1906 to 9th March 1907 By Council Bills..............£31,183,458
By Gold..............£ Nil
Amount remitted in excess over Estimate....£13,383,458

AMONGST the telegrams received by Sir Louis Dane presiding at St. Patrick's Day's dinner at Calcutta was one in "Esperanto" from Baroda, from Colonel Meade and Dr. J. Pollen who sent fraternal and Hibernian greetings to their fellow-countrymen feasting in Calcutta! So, once more, Erse and Esperanto join hands across India!

VERY complete, well-printed, and concise is Mr. Cluskies Indian directory, just to hand. It is especially rich in maps of Calcutta, with which the work chiefly deals, but there is a vast mass of information concerning the rest of India and Ceylon, which must prove indispensable to business people all over the country.

MR. OSWALD, of Auchincruive, Chairman of the Auld Brig of Ayr Preservation Committee, states that the Committee has raised £9,500 of the £10,000 necessary for the preservation of the Brig, and guarantees the £10,000 by the end of this month. The Town Council has decided to hand over the bridge to the Committee to proceed with the preservation work.

THINGS are certainly looking roseate for the newly-formed Ceylon Company of Pearl Fishers, Ltd. In the first thirteen fishing days the sum realised by the sale of oysters landed amounted to no less than Rs. 4,28,645 or the equivalent of £28,579 6s. 3d. As matters are proceeding, it will not be surprising if before fishing operations are brought to a termination, a round million of rupees are secured.



KESHRANJAN OIL PROMOTES THE GROWTH.
KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE FALL.
KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHEN THE ROOT.
KESHRANJAN OIL:—THE GREAT CURE FOR BALDNESS.

Price per phial—Re. 1, Packing and postage, As. 5.

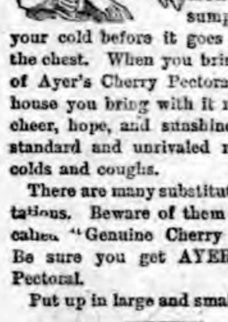
Our Specific for Diabetes:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight oedema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums, constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil, Rs. 5 Packing and postage, As. 10.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicine, sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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Government Medical Diploma Holder,
M. C. S. (Paris), S. C. I.; M. S. A. S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Rd., CALCUTTA

A cough is a danger signal. You should heed its warning promptly. Begin at once, and take regular doses of

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral



All serious lung troubles begin with a common cold. A cold in the throat easily passes to the bronchial tubes, and you have bronchitis, leading possibly to pneumonia or consumption. Stop your cold before it goes down into the chest. When you bring a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral into the house you bring with it relief, good cheer, hope, and sunshine. It is a standard and unrivaled remedy for colds and coughs.

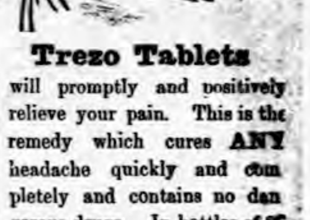
There are many substitutes and imitations. Beware of them and of so-called "Genuine Cherry Pectoral." Be sure you get AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

Put up in large and small bottles.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

You Need Not Suffer From HEADACHE.

Suffering the misery and the nerve-racking pain of a severe headache is entirely unnecessary when a dose or two of



Trezo Tablets will promptly and positively relieve your pain. This is the remedy which cures ANY headache quickly and completely and contains no dangerous drugs. In bottles of 20 tablets.



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Sole Agents:
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TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

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warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Cushion Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
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DENTAL-SURGEON



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NEXT TO ALICE BUILDINGS & OPPO. JOHN ROBERTS

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
KEATING'S POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

TRADE MARK
BIG G
CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
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MANUFACTURED BY
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U. S. A.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

ARTISTIC UMBRELLA HANDLES.

Umbrella handles have become more and more artistic during the last few years—more varied in shapes, styles, and designs. In fact, there is no limitation to the styles in which they are manufactured to suit the vagaries of taste, and the grotesque as well as the artistic are equally welcomed. In designing a head for an umbrella, or, in fact, for any other work of a similar kind, a rough model of the intended design should be made first of all. The most useful material to use for this purpose is plasticine, but it should always be remembered when the design is being ultimately finished that the wood in which it is carved has a grain, and therefore requires skilful manipulation. Carving an umbrella handle differs from other kinds of wood-carving, for no sharp corners nor anything likely to tear or damage the gloves must be left in the work, but all corners and angles must be carefully rounded off without taking away from the effect of the design. In executing a wooden portrait for an umbrella handle it is better to use a white wood for this purpose, in order to obtain a more faithful representation of the model, as this is difficult to obtain where a wood has much grain in it, unless it is polished afterwards. In finishing all kinds of work of this description a chisel and gorge should be used as they are easy to manipulate.

WAX MODELLING.

Wax modelling, though an ancient art, has undergone great developments in modern times and is being greatly revived. One effectual means of preserving specimens of art executed in wax is to glaze them instead of placing them in front of a fire, for by this method they become indestructible. Those who prefer the wax model to be coloured can have it in this way, for the methods adopted in the present day have been so far perfected that the effects obtained are life-like. Another advantage is that wax modelling can be done at a nominal cost, and the original can be cut into as many replicas as may be required. The wax model can also be finished off in such a way as to represent either marble, bronze, china or ivory. Nature provides the artist in wax with the best modelling tools, for the fingers answer the purpose best of all except for the very fine and dainty specimens of art. Michael Angelo Buonarroti used the simplest of materials for his finest works of art in wax.

NEW TINTED LACES.

It is so much the fashion to tint laces nowadays that silk guipure can be procured in any desired shade, and without doubt there are great possibilities in store for the dressmaker who skilfully combines—for afternoon or evening wear—cloth and handsome lace, writes our lady correspondent in Paris. To give an example, let me describe a reception dress composed of peach-coloured silk guipure, the skirt cut enclosche and with a slight train. It fitted with wonderful perfection over the hips, and "flared" at the hem to a considerable width, and the design of the lace was particularly good. From the knees to about six inches from the extreme hem there was a most elaborate arrangement of machine stitched scrolls in fine cloth of exactly the same shade as the guipure, and the interstices of these scrolls were filled in the chenille embroideries. The blouse was entirely composed of lace, and had a quaintly shaped yoke—which covered the upper part of the sleeves—of cloth scrolls and chenille embroidery; the sleeves were arranged in large, flat puffs to the elbows, and there was a lovely belt of peach-coloured suede, high at the back and sides, and finished off in front with old paste buttons. This particular blouse was fastened straight down the front with very small paste buttons, and a delightful finishing touch was given by a plain white cambric collar and smart little tie of black taffetas. It was a gown which would have been ideal for a big afternoon reception or for a wedding, accompanied by one of the new black lace hats, with low black velvet crowns and oceans of sweeping feathers.

THE BURNING OF THE CARNARVON CASTLE.

Sufferings in the Captain's Boat.

The survivors who reached Cape Naturaliste were to join the steamer Pengum at Banker's Bay on the 24th ult., says a Perth (W.A.) contemporary. The Penguin is not expected at Fremantle before midnight on Tuesday. From meagre details available it appears that the boat anchored off the pier about 8 o'clock on the 24th ult., and peculiarly enough where the shipwrecked men landed there was a fresh water spring.

Lighthousekeeper Baird was on duty at Cape Naturaliste at 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, when he saw a light four miles north-west and concluded it was a light boat, but when daylight came he could not discern any boat. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, how-a man came towards him and said between his gasps that 15 men besides himself had landed in a boat from a burnt vessel. Baird and another signalman at once accompanied the sailor and under the cliff they saw the boat and a mass of gesticulating seamen. By a devious path they proceeded to the foot of the cliff towards the boat.

Gaunt men, with fever-stricken eyes, matted hair, and sea-mildewed clothing gathered around both signal men embracing them. Captain Jones shook Baird's hands, started to say something, and breaking down, collapsed on the sand, and cried like a child.

A regrettable incident, requiring investigation, is reported by the crew. They say that two hours before landing they passed a fishing boat, seemingly occupied by Italians, and to them the crew waved frantically pointing out that the boy was on the verge of death, through want of water, and asking for a supply of fresh water, but the fishermen took no notice and sailed past.

The deceased apprentice was a sad spectacle when the signalmen stripped him preparatory to putting hot water bottles and blankets around him for the purpose of bringing him to. There was hardly anything but skin and bone, and his arms seemed like those of a baby.

The apprentice who died soon after the captain's boat landed from the Carnarvon Castle at Cape Naturaliste was Harry Blamire, aged 17. He was buried at Busselton. Captain Jones' diary was preserved by him during the long boat voyage. It shows that the sailmaker, Alexander Naylor, died on February 18, and John Owen, an apprentice, two days later. The bodies were committed to the deep, all repeating the Lord's Prayer.

The last entry is dated February 21, and reads as follows:—"Light westerly breeze. Out water all finished; O, Lord, pity us, otherwise we shall all be dead soon. Give us strength to say Thy will be done. Is this hypocrisy? I hope not. O, Lord, give us strength, for ours is nearly all done. We look to Thee entirely—our reckoning is all faultry, and there is no sign of land yet. Lord, guide us in this world and to the next."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	3	4	7
B Mandvi, Chakla, Gomerkhadi and Dongri	15	14	25
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	27	21	34
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	7	4	16
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Sud Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	28	26	48
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	10	14
G Mahim and Worli	6	5	14
Water Division	0	0	3
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	10	27
Total	97	94	182
Total plague deaths to date	136,792		
Same date last year	100	82	224

THE *Perseveranza*, of Milan, denies the statement published in Paris that Marquis Prinetti forgot, when renewing the Triple Alliance, to repeat the clause exempting Italy from aiding her allies against England. The journal adds that no such clause ever existed in writing, but that there was a verbal understanding to that effect when the Treaty was renewed by the Marquis di Rudini in 1891, and this is still binding.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately, It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

BY THE WAY.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND AND THE BANK OF FRANCE.

IT is impossible to make any comparison between the Bank of England and the Bank of France. The latter is a great national institution with a perfect organisation, and ramifications all through the country to facilitate trade; the former is simply a highly respectable banking corporation with a dozen agencies, doing the banking business of the Government, having a note issue, and making as much profit as it can, in an old-fashioned way, for its shareholders. It is the banker of the other banks; but it has never had for mission to facilitate the trade or commerce of the country, and has never attempted to do so. In point of fact, therefore, we have no institution in England comparable to the Bank of France. The Bank of France has remained faithful to the intentions of its founders. It succeeds in maintaining, with a great deal of stability, a low rate of interest in the country. While in England we have had during 1906 six changes of interest, varying from 3 1/2 to 6 per cent, in France the rate has remained invariably at 3 per cent. The guiding principle of the Bank of France is the same as that of the French fiscal policy—viz., the prosperity of the trade of the country. This was well illustrated in its action in November last. The Bank of England found itself obliged to raise the bank rate of interest to 6 per cent, in consequence chiefly of the drain of gold to the United States of America, and all our traders had to bear the strain of such a high rate. The Bank of France refused to allow its reserves of Gold to be drawn upon for America, and maintained its rate of interest at 3 per cent. While it declined to discount paper of a foreign origin, it continued to discount French commercial bills at from 3 1/8 to 3 7/8 per cent. The benefit to French traders has been great; indeed there is no doubt that it is owing to the action of the State Bank that the small traders of France enjoy far greater banking facilities than do those in England.—From "The Bank of France," by Sir R. Hamilton Lang, K. C. M. G., in *Blackwood's Magazine* for March.

IRELAND AS A TOBACCO-GROWING COUNTRY

All the home-grown tobacco sold in Ireland has up to the present been what is called "heavy shipping,"—that is to say, big cabbage-textured leaves suitable for manufacture into plug and other coarse pipe tobaccos. It has been proved that these plants—which are kept low by "topping," to produce a few leaves only, a couple of feet or so from the ground—will produce in Meath leaves as big and weighty as anywhere in the world. But it has also been proved that the more delicate varieties, whose soft leaf gets blistered and torn by the harsh winds of America, will grow just as freely in Colonel Everard's fields as in Sumatra. He can grow in the open what can only be grown in Kentucky or Virginia under an arrangement of protecting screens which cost £80 an acre to put up—and nevertheless it pays to cultivate it under such conditions. The maximum price for heavy shipping is about sixpence a pound. The price of the best Sumatra leaf, used for making cigar wrappers, may run to a sovereign. It has been proved, in short, that Ireland can *grow* the kind of tobacco which any country grows if it can. The commercial experiment of marketing the crop has been made only with the tobacco which no country grows if it can grow the finer sorts.—*Blackwood*.

THE AMIR AT PRAYER.

Far away inside the mosque, through the great white marble archway, you can see a black mass rising and bowing: this is the Amir and his nobles, all dressed in dark clothes, at prayer. Outside the mosque come the startling colours of the humbler worshippers. On a raised platform in front of the marble archway are three men: the centre is in green, the one on his right is in white, on his left in black. The man in green is intoning the service: even out here, above the shrill chatter of the crowd, you can hear now and then a faint high pitched drone. The crowd in front of the mosque is now a very kaleidoscope of colours: at one moment this part of it is kneeling; the next and there is another change in the kaleidoscope,—a different set, before prostrate, has now got up; the next, and there is a fresh combination of colours. The fringe of the worshippers is composed of Gallios who apparently care for none of those things," and chat and laugh with their friends. The service must be very nearly finished by now: see, the man in white, upraised above the crowd, has made a gesture with his arm. The next moment, like a huge wave, catching up even the Gallios on the fringe, the worshippers have prostrated themselves their faces towards the mosque; a pause, another gesture, and another wave comes rolling towards us as the vast concourse rises again. Three times does the wave roll to and fro, and then the Amir has finished praying.—From "The Agra Durbar," by A Subaltern, in *Blackwood*.

THE DUTY OF THE SCOTTISH CHURCHES.

Earnest men who are by no means enamoured of Churches are compelled to admit the necessity of union among religious organisations in face of the serious state of modern society. How can a disunited Church hope to cope with the process of disintegration which is observable in all departments of life. Chalmers, in his day, held it to be the duty of the Church to meet, life at all points. In his view the Church should touch the intellectual and the social as well as the religious side of society. The work he did in the sphere of intellect, and notably in moral philosophy and science, evinced his broad views of the relation between intellect and religion. And who can forget his noble efforts to infuse into political economy the spirit of Christianity? With Chalmers Christianity was not the science of other-worldliness: it was a principle of individual regeneration and social organisation, by means of which the Headship of Christ was to mean the supremacy of Christianity in modern life. The Disruption—which need not have taken place had Scottish opinion instead of English been the determining factor—shattered the ideal of Chalmers. The phrase "Headship of Christ" got narrowed into an ecclesiastical battle-cry, and in the dust and turmoil of controversy the relation of Christianity to all phases of the national life became obscured, with the result that literature, science, political economy, and intellectual and social development generally, have become divorced from Presbyterianism, which, from being the national force which Knox claimed it to be, has degenerated into sectarianism. The Churches are now waking to a sense of their defects, and especially in the matter of social conditions there has been within recent years a quickening of the religious conscience. All sections of Presbyterians are now making presistent efforts to grapple with the terrible conditions under which thousands of people in Scottish towns and villages are living, but, in consequence of our divisions, religious energies in social reform are sadly dissipated.—*Blackwood*.

THE IMPOVERISHMENT OF THE NORTH SEA

Experience has shown that the opinion prevalenta generation ago, that the piscatory resources of the sea are inexhaustible, is not well founded. There is not now a single maritime country in Europe in which unrestricted liberty of fishing is permitted, and the tendency everywhere is to increase the stringency of the regulations and to extend them farther from the coast. It is in the North Sea, where trawling has been chiefly developed, that the effects of over-fishing are most marked. Experts have computed that the aggregate fishing-capacity of the modern fleets is approximately equal to 10,000 of the old sailing smacks, and that the area of the sea-bottom daily swept by their trawl-nets exceeds 1,500 square miles. With such an enormous increase in the means of catching fish, is not to be wondered at that the old grounds have shown signs of exhaustion. For many years trawlers have complained of a growing scarcity of valuable flat-fishes, which they attribute to the wholesale destruction of the small and immature forms in the neighbourhood of the coast.—"Foreign Trawlers and Territorial Waters." *Blackwood*.

BETTER BOMBAY.

God save our Corporation
The rummiest of the land;
Heroes who fight for life and light,
Generous in heart and hand.

St. George will be our captain
To smite the dragon Wrong;
The serpent hosts of Slander
Shall wither at our song.

For Bombay hope, and beauty
Vote resolute and sure,
Through faith, and love, and duty,
To make the Right endure!

R. R. (Slightly altered.)

THE beggar nuisance has become so pronounced in Calcutta that crowds of beggars are daily hauled before the Magistrates. The proceedings are occasionally amusing and show that the professional beggar in this country has the same morbid aversion to work as the "Weary Willie" of the London streets or the "Sun-downer" of Australia. A grey-bearded Mahomedan admitted having been charged twice before, and most complacently informed the Court that he begged by force of habit. Since his former convictions he had taken service as a cook, and went to the market to make certain purchases. However, when he arrived at the market, he thought of the days when he used to earn money without working, and could not resist the temptation. His weakness of mind cost him a month in jail.

THE TWO SERVICES.

It is a matter for regret that there should have been some friction at Devonport in connection with the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales, but it appears to have been more a personal matter than a matter of national interest. Naturally the most has been made of the matter by journals anxious to make a point either against the Government or against the Admiralty. So far as the more important matters in connection with the function are concerned, the reception of the Royal party, and the successful character of the ceremony at the opening of the new docks, on these heads everything has been most satisfactory. The new undertaking, has now been eleven years in progress and has cost about three millions and a half. The salient features in the extension works which cover about 120 acres, are a closed basin, 35 1/2 acres in extent, a tidal basin, with an area of ten acres, and three dry docks each capable of containing the largest vessel afloat, as well as a lock communicating between the two basins which can also be used for docking purposes. The quay side of the larger basin amounts to about 5,000ft., and in the tidal basin to a little over 2,000ft.; a very large number of vessels, therefore, can be accommodated in these enclosed spaces. On the other side the sea wall is 3,000ft., long with a minimum depth of water of 33ft., so that here also is excellent berthing accomodation. The depth of water in the two basins is 55ft., while the dry docks and the entrance lock have a depth ranging from 48ft., to 59ft., and a length of from 670ft. to 745ft. The proceedings at the opening of this great engineering work were very simple, and were carried out most successfully. The inspection of the Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve (London Division) afforded an opportunity to His Royal Highness for judging for himself the improvement and advance made by this section of the corps since it was reinstituted. We are not sure, by the way, whether the present Royal Naval Volunteer Reserve considers itself a descendant of the R. N. A. V., but it may well do so, and remember at the same time that the old Naval Artillery Volunteers, under Seth-Smith, claimed a pedigree of very respectable antiquity. However, apart from this aspect of the force, there can be no question that the London Division, under Commander the Hon. Rupert Guinness, thoroughly deserves the congratulations of His Royal Highness on the most satisfactory and creditable manner in which they have worked to render themselves efficient. The list of the various drills and inspections prepared in the programme for the Prince gives the best idea of the all-round nature of the work done by the division, and done on this occasion, as no doubt on many others, neatly and well. There are at present ten companies in the division, making a total of 715 of all ranks; and after the inspection the companies, with the exception of Nos. 1 and 2, which furnished the guard, were dismissed to fall in for drills. The field gun battery provided a special gun's crew for a field gun; No. 3 Company went through the sword bayonet exercise; No. 4 manned a field gun; No. 5 found two crews for a loader; No. 6 provided the gun's crew for a 6-in. gun; No. 7 fell in the seamanship's room, with a splice or knot done by each man, to do bends and hitches; No. 8 provided crews fer 4-in and 4·7-in guns; No. 9 provided guns' crews for 12pr., 6pr., 3pr., and Maxim guns; and No. 10 manned the second field gun. To those who would learn more about the very practical training given to these naval volunteers, we would commend the article on the subject by Commander Guinness which appeared in the "Daily Mail" on Monday last. The success of the movement lies in the intelligent interest which the men take in their work, and knowing this there is nothing to wonder at that such excellent results should be achieved in the comparatively few hours these business men can devote to training.

A correspondent writes with the authority of long Indian experience behind him. He enters a certain protest against an extension of his command being given to Lord Kitchener. In that protest we are not altogether inclined to agree with him, because the Commander-in-Chief in India has a great work of organisation in hand, and it would be unwise to interrupt him in the execution of it. That, however, must rest with the authorities. Where "Lucknow's" opinion carries great weight is in his reference to Lord Kitchener's successor. Now, if the present Commander-in-Chief is to have an extension of his office, that question would not arise in a practical form for some time. If that extension were not given the matter would become of immediate importance, and in any case it can do no harm to enunciate principles. It is an easy thing to indicate certain officers of the British Army who would be worthy successors to Lord Kitchener, but the appointment of a British officer would not be welcomed in India unless, as "Lucknow" says that officer were the Duke of Connaught. What is clear is that an officer of the Indian Army should be chosen, that the Indian Army should have its old right to an alternate share in this appointment, and that *prima facie* an officer of Indian experience is the best suited to command the Indian forces. We would, therefore, deprecate any attempt to force the hand of the Government in this matter towards the appointment of a British officer. There were some who thought that Sir John French would succeed Lord Kitchener, but that is known not to be intended, and some other names have been mentioned, but to our mind, when the time comes, it would be eminently advisable to seek some officer of large Indian experience as more likely to be a *persona grata* to the Indian Army, and probably as most fitted to command the Army.

We have reason to believe that our article last week, dealing with the promotion of colonels, and the failure to promote many officers of that rank, has attracted a good deal of attention. There can unfortunately, be no doubt, from all we hear, that very grave disappointment has been caused by erratic promotion and the leap frogging of juniors over seniors. Even in the War Office itself a good deal of uncertainty has prevailed and highly-placed officers have been unable to guide those concerned as to the best course to pursue. It may interest those officers who appeared on the first page of the list of colonels on the active list in last month's "Army List," to know that it has been officially intimated to certain officers that all of them had been definitely passed over and would not be promoted. We do not pretend to have any knowledge as to how far that decision may have been revised, or may yet be revised, but to the astonishment of certain officers, to whom this information has been communicated, several colonels appearing in that list have already been promoted to the rank of major-general. So long as a colonel remains upon half-pay the Treasury is the gainer by about £190 per annum, and therefore from a certain point of view it is for the advantage of the War Office to retain officers upon half-pay rather then let then retire whereby the non-effective charges would be increased. The War Office, however, to do it full justice, has not put any pressure upon officers or held out any inducement one way or the other. Officers have been asked whether they would prefer to be placed on half-pay or on retired pay, but when they have inquired as to the probabilities of their being re-employed they have been told that it was impossible to give any information, and while some officers have retired, in sheer disgust at the ill-treatment of which they conceive themselves to have been the victims, others have hung on in the hope that they might secure employment and perhaps promotion.

In relation to the proposal made that a brigadier-general upon retirement should be given the honorary rank of major-general, it is well known that there exists no regulations which makes this possible. The result is that officers who have been entrusted with the command of troops in the position of general officers, sometimes in circumstances of great responsibility, are retired as colonels and thus hold little more than the rank of regimental majors who have been promoted to half-pay lieutenant-colonelcies and have never commanded a larger body of troops than a company. The anomaly is conspicuous and it becomes more notable when we consider the rules that exist in regard to the retirement of officers of the Auxiliary Forces. It would certainly be doing justice to those officers who have acted as brigadier-generals and it would be evidence that their services were appreciated, if they were awarded the honorary rank suggested. No expenditure would be incurred but the result would be to give satisfaction to a number of very meritorious officers whom it may be impossible to promote to the rank of major-general on the active list. At the present time the situation provokes remarks from civilians who do not understand the circumstances. The official reply that the regulations do not permit of this distinction being given on retirement unless the officer has actually held temporary rank as major-general during time of war is no doubt technically accurate. We have no desire to see revived the old system which gave lieutenant-colonels majors and even captains the retired rank of major-general but we would strongly urge the authorities to effect a change in the regulations which would have a good effect by giving satisfaction to many officers who have served as brigadier-generals and would be welcomed by the Army.

A GROWING business is being done in England in insuring earthquake risks. This business will in all probability soon extend to India, says a contemporary, where earthtremors are more numerous and more destructive. In Serajgunge some years ago a jute mill was so seriously damaged by an earthquake that all the available machinery was sold and it was taken down to be erected on the banks of the Hooghly. Quite recently in London a leading firm in Oxford Street insured its property for £250,000 against risk of earthquakes. The premium was 9d. per cent. amounting to £293 15s. An estate in North Wales was also insured against the same risk at 1s. 6d. per cent. for £100,000, a total of £75. At Lloyd's a special branch has sprung up for transacting these insurances.

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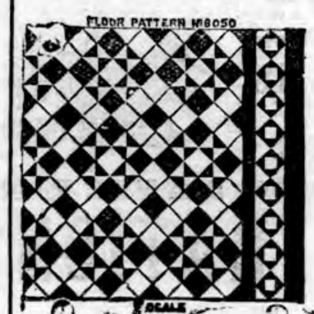


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